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THE

MADRAS

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Vol. VII.] FOR JULY, 1808. [No. I.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving "to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity "of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction."

JOHNSON.

Original Communications, &c.

MAJOR MACKENZIE'S

COLLECTIONS AND WORK ON THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF MYSORE.

THE following notice of an elaborate work on the History and Antiquities of Mysore, (now constituting an important branch of the British possessions in India) preparing by an officer in the East India Company's service, may possibly be acceptable to some of your numerous readers. The gentleman alluded to, is MAJOR COLIN MACKENZIE, of the engineers on the Madras establishment, who has been employed for some years past in a geographical and statistical survey of Mysore; and who, to these more immediate objects of investigation has been stimulated by an ardent desire of contributing to the general stock of useful knowledge, to add the most indefatigable enquiries after such documents as were calculated to illustrate the civil and religious history of that interesting country. The subsequent account of these valuable labours is extracted from an official report on the subject, by a gentleman every way qualified to appreciate their merit*

* Major Wilks, late acting resident in Mysore.

" The department of hiſtory in this country, (obſerves the Reporter) is ſo deformed by fable and anachroniſm, that it may be conſidered as an abſolute blank in Indian literature. There is but one mode which appears to afford the moſt diſtant hope of ſupplying this material defect.

" The grants, generally of a religious nature, inſcribed on ſtone and copper plates, which are to be found in every part of the ſouth of India, are documents of a ſingularly curious texture. They almoſt always fix the chronology, and frequently unfold the genealogy and military hiſtory of the donor and his anceſtors, with all that is remarkable in their civil inſtitutions, or religious reforms. Of theſe the collection already in Major Mackenzie's poſſeſſion amounts to upwards of one thouſand, excluſively of grants on paper and palm leaves ; and this collection is daily increaſing from the reſearches of the numerous emiſſaries whom he has continued to employ at a great expence for many years, (and particularly ſince 1796) for this purpoſe, and for the collection of correſponding manuſcripts, which can only be truſted in ſo far as they are confirmed by theſe authentic documents. The collection of manuſcript books amounts to upwards of four hundred, and includes a large portion of the Jain manuſcripts, which of themſelves form a new and intereſting branch of inveſtigation into Hindoo inſtitutions.

" The period which it appears may be eventually embraced by this ſeries, will extend from about the fifteenth century before Chriſt, until this time ; but at preſent, Major Mackenzie does not conſider the authorities ſufficiently numerous for ſo high an antiquity. If the dates of this period, however ſhall be confirmed, the year 1411, before Chriſt, will prove to be the æra of a great conqueſt of Canara, and Malabar, including Travancore, by which the Aborigines of the country were reduced to ſlavery, and the lands conferred on ſtrangers ; an event to which we are, perhaps, to look for the origin of a more perfect proprietary right in the ſoil, (diſtinct from the rights of the culivators, and the claims of the ſovereign) than is to be found in any other part of India. This dynaſty of conquerors had its capital at Bannawaſſi, on the borders of Soonda. The knowledge of the character and language then in uſe, will probably be loſt in a few years, and is now only preſerved by a ſmall number of learned individuals among the Jain. It is the character (ſo long unknown) of the inſcriptions at *Mahabalipoorum*, near Sadras, a fac ſimilie of which was read without heſitation, in my preſence. If it ſhould be found practicable to

trace, by a series of authentic documents, the history of landed property on the south of India, I imagine that no subject of superior interest and importance can be presented to the attention of a British government. The light mutually reflected by civil institutions and historical facts, appear to me to furnish the fairest hope that the successful investigation of this subject will be found practicable; but it is certain, that the result would unfold the most useful information on many important points connected with the political economy and good government of India.

"Even the history of religion, including its philosophical dogmas, will not be without its interest, and its use, to those who are fond of tracing the progress of opinion under the variety of external circumstances which influence the human mind. The religion of the Hindoos is usually represented as unchanged and unchangeable. Perhaps the religious history of Europe is scarcely more pregnant with revolutions; and, unhappily, contrary to another erroneous opinion, no country on earth furnishes the records of such sanguinary persecutions, as those which have been atchieved by the bramins of India.

"Every thing, in short, that is usually considered most interesting and instructive in general history, may be traced and illustrated by the laborious process which Major Mackenzie has devoted the leisure which he has been able to snatch from a course of active and distinguished public service; and government may, perhaps, be disposed to think that the means of completing the series and digesting the results, may fairly be considered as a national object. Major Mackenzie has been particularly happy in the choice of his instruments. One of those ingenious natives, whom he had the misfortune to lose, had the merit of first tracing the outline of the plan which has been so successfully pursued, and his surviving brother is a man of singular literary zeal and scrupulous research. The facility which Major Mackenzie has acquired in directing the operations of a large establishment maintained by him for this express purpose; and in seizing, at once, what is useful in the materials which they collect, is the result of a long experience. The path is untrodden, and it has few attractions, and too many discouragements ever to be trodden by another. The object will be accomplished by him, or it will probably be never accomplished. Even if his materials, in their present state, were to fall into other hands, they might be considered as lost."

From the Monthly Magazine for March 1808.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Biographical Anecdotes, *relating to the late* Lieutenant Colonel John Mordaunt, *of the* Honorable East India Company's Madras Establishment.

THIS very singular and well known personage has been so much admired, so much reprobated, so much upheld, and so much decried, that some account of him may probably be acceptable to the public.

He was a natural son of the late Earl of Peterborough, and, together with an elder brother by the same mother, was, at an early age, put out to nurse. Harry, the eldest; was a pining, spiritless starvling; while John, the subject of this Memoir, was active, lively, and of an uncommonly fine form. He was more of the Apollo Belvidere, though more rigid in muscle, than any other person I ever saw.

Harry took a sedentary turn, and being tender in constitution, could not partake of those gymnastic exercises, which John delighted in, and in which he, on all occasions, took the lead. In fact, Harry was more calculated for scholastic researches, in which he made the ordinary progress of a school-boy, and would probably, have shone under *Alma Mater*, had not his father, with the view of providing for him handsomely, and at a distance from the family in general, shipped him off as a cadet to Bengal.

John was too wild to learn much, his whole time was devoted to truancy; and, as he often said, "one half of his days were spent in being flogged for the other half." Hence he was in no danger of a proffessorship, if we except those arts in which the celebrated Breslaw, Jonas, &c. took their degrees! In such John was completely at home, and they were certainly of some use to him, as will be hereafter seen.

When John was taken from school, he was about as learned as when he first was sent there; however, when this was ascertained, and a quarrel was commenced on the occasion, he very handsomely stept forth to exculpate his master; whose attention he declared to be unparalleled, and, slipping off his cloaths, exhibited the earnestness of the good man's endeavours; humorously observing, that "as nothing could be got into his brains, his master had

done his best to impress his instructions on the opposite seat of learning."

At the time that John was to pass muster before the India directors, he was out of the way, and it was nearly too late when he was found at marbles in Dean's yard. No time was lost in coaching him up to Leadenhall street, where being bent more on his pastime than on the grave questions put by his examiners, he was near being rejected as an idiot; when one of the quorum, who knew the youth's trim well, and who probably wished to see John appointed, asked him if he understood cribbage; John's soul was instantly roused, his eyes glistened, and regardless of every matter relative to his appointment, he pulled out a pack of cards, so greasy as scarcely to be distinguished, and offered "to play the gentleman *for any sum he chose!*"

The youth now felt himself at home, and speedily convinced them that, however ignorant he might be of the classics, he was a match for any of them at cards! He was passed, and dispatched to Portsmouth, where he was to embark in an India ship ready to sail with the first fair wind; but as that was not to be had for some days, the person who had charge of him put him on board, and returned to town.

John's gaiety of disposition soon made him the fiddle of the crew; all on board, loved him. He was elegant in his make, graceful in his movements, (though he never could be made to walk a minuet by his dancing master,) of a very animated countenance, strongly marked with good nature, spirit, and dignity; his features were regular and handsome, his eyes keen and commanding, and, on the whole, we may say he was such as is rarely seen!

Notwithstanding the rigid restrictions laid down by the person who had shipped him, such were the qualities of our young adventurer, that none could resist his wishes; the kindness he experienced, added to the novelty of the scene, made him completely happy, and attached him more to his new companions, than to his native soil. He could not bear to mope about the ship, whilst waiting for a wind, and frequently lent a pull in the boats, which occasionally were sent for provisions, &c.

One day, however, John strayed into the town, and got into company with some girls, who soon eased him, not only of his money, but of his buckles, handkerchief, and every thing that could possibly be dispensed with. At this unlucky moment the wind being fair, the signal was made for sailing, and the boats's crew were compelled, after a short but active search, to put off,

with heavy hearts, thinking they had seen their last of their favourite.

John came down to the beach too late! The boat was just arriving at the ship, which was lying to for her, and sailed immediately from the Motherbank. What was to be done? He had no money, and not a soul would put off on such a trip without being previously well paid! The matter was to all appearance come to the worst, when seeing two watermen at cards in the stern sheets of a boat, he was led by an irrestible impulse to see how matters went on!

The owner of the boat was losing his money at all fours, when John requested that he might play a hand or two for him; offering to abide himself by any loss during his own play. The man agreed, and John not only won back the losings but eased his opponent of all his money. The waterman was asked to take him on board, but no promise of money could tempt him; "it was too far," and, "mayhap might never get a penny of it," "had been sarved so before," and all the host of objections, common amongst interested persons, were raised! At length the waterman, taking hold of John's button, drew him aside from the many who were there laughing at his misfortune, and said he had observed, that in dealing there seemed to be something uncommon; besides that, "he had turned up *Jack* plaguy often," "now, young'ne, I've a notion that didn't come by nature, and if so be, you'll shew me how to do it I will take you aboard at all risks."

The bargain was struck, the man being instructed how to turn up *Jack*, with the aid of three of his friends, sailed and rowed with such effect as to get within notice of the vessel before dark. The sails were backed, and John facetiously observed as he quitted the boat, "Now, my honest friend, you have turned up *Jack* in earnest," meaning that the waterman had fairly fulfilled his promise, by putting him (John Mordaunt) on board.

On his arrival at Madras, John was received with open arms by all his countrymen, according to *the practice of those days*, when unbounded hospitality was prevalent: his letters of introduction, which had been prudently given in charge to the captain of the ship, were delivered; and there appears no doubt but he might have speedily obtained some important situation; but General Sir John Clavering, who was then commander-in-chief in India, and who was, accordingly, second in council at Calcutta, having promised to provide for him, John went on to Bengal, where he was appointed an honorary aid-de-camp to that officer, still retaining

his rank on the Madras establishment, where he was afterwards subjected to much ill will and obliquy!

The general had, no doubt, been preinformed of the gross ignorance under which our hero laboured, and was determined to put his abilities to an early test. Accordingly, after a few days entrance on his appointment, John was desired to write a letter, conformable to leading points furnished by the general, to one of the colonels, commanding at an upper station. John very readily undertook the office, and in a short time returned to the general's apartment with the letter, written according to the *data*.

Sir John did all he could to unravel the various pot-hook combinations, and to arrange them into any thing like penmanship, but in vain! The orthography was not a whit better! The general was amazed, but, being willing to know how John might have expressed what was entrusted to him to communicate, as the only means of obtaining that knowledge, desired him to read what he had written. In this reasonable expectation, the general was, however, compleatly foiled; his *protege* very deliberately saying, "that was no part of *his* duty: he had obeyed the general's orders by *writing* the letter; it was the business of the *colonel* to whom it was addressed, to *read* it!"

It is truly wonderful, that, under the consciousness of being so very deficient in this branch, and in a circle which is so eminent for superior education, such as the society in India may fairly claim to be, Mordaunt should have taken so little, if any, pains to improve himself. He surpassed in almost every thing he undertook, yet seemingly, more by intuition, than by any study or effort to excel. This ignorance in regard to writing, was the more remarkable, as he generally conversed with perfect propriety; often indeed with elegance of diction, and with a precise appropriation of his words to the particular occasion. He spoke the Hindoo language fluently, and was a tolerable Persian scholar; yet he could not write two lines of English correctly. I once had occasion to borrow a horse from him for a day or two: he sent the animal to me with the following note.

"You may kip the hos as long as you lick."

This excellence of temper, under all the jokes to which this unhappy deficiency subjected him, was wonderful. He knew his failing, and allowed it to stand as a butt for the amusement of his friends; but was highly offended at the attempt of any one, whom he did not feel a partiality for, to excite a laugh at his expence; and, more than once, in my hearing, has astonished persons of that

deſcription into the moſt complete humility. Once in particular, a very worthy young man of the name of James P——. who was rather of the more ſilly order of beings, thinking he could take the liberty of playing with, or rather upon him, in a large company called to Mordaunt, deſiring him to ſay what was the Latin for a gooſe? The anſwer was briefly, "I don't know the Latin for it, but the *Engliſh* for it is *James P*——.

It ſhould have been premiſed, that the foregoing queſtion was put to Mordaunt, in conſequence of his having in a note, ſent to a perſon who had offended him, required "an immediate *anſer* by the bearer." The gentleman addreſſed, wiſhing to terminate the matter amicably, conſtructed the word literally, and ſent *a gooſe* by the bearer; ſtating alſo, that he would partake of it the next day. This, to a man of Mordaunt's kidney, was the high road to reconciliation; though to nine perſons in ten, and eſpecially to thoſe labouring under ſuch a deſperate deficiency in point of orthography, it would have appeared highly inſulting!

It may readily be ſuppoſed, that Mordaunt was more ornamental than uſeful in General Clavering's office; however, the latter could not help eſteeming him, and had he lived, would probably have effected Mordaunt's removal, from the Madras to the Bengal army; but the general dying, no other perſon felt ſo bold, or ſo intereſted for him, as to labour at that which, though not unprecedented, was ſo hoſtile to the ſentiments of the latter eſtabliſhment. The Madras officers never failed to notice, ſometimes, indeed, in rather harſh terms, the injuſtice of an officer being on their rolls, who never joined his regiment for nearly twenty years, and whoſe whole time was paſſed in the lap of diſſipation.

Being on a party of pleaſure to the northward, and near to Lucknow, the capital of Oude, and the reſidence of the late Nabob Vizier Aſoph ul Doulah, Mordaunt, of courſe, had the curioſity to ſee both the prince and his court. The free open temper of Aſoph pleaſed Mordaunt, whoſe figure and manner made a great impreſſion on his illuſtrious hoſt. The latter was fond of hunting and ſhooting; to cock-fighting, indeed he was ſo partial, that he has even neglected due attendance to buſineſs of importance with the ſeveral reſidents, while engaged in a main with "his dear friend Mordaunt," who was completely ſkilled in that branch of barbarity.

Though I cannot ſay it ever appeared to me as a very faithful reſemblance, yet there is ſufficient of character, and ſome other good points, in the portrait intended to repreſent Mordaunt, in the

celebrated picture of the cock-pit, executed by Zoffani, while at the Nabob's court, to give some idea of the manly, dignified, and elegant person of the subject of this memoir. He is therein represented as in the act of handing a cock, on which he bets highly, in opposition to a bird of his Highness the Nabob, who is pourtrayed, in a loose undress, on the opposite side of the pit.

The figures in question, however, possess some merit, from the insight they give into the open, independent, yet unassuming air of Mordaunt, and the familiar manner in which the Nabob stooped to join in diversions with him, and, indeed, with every European gentleman who wished to partake of such amusements as characterized that weak, idle, and contemptible prince.

Mordaunt became such a favourite, that he was retained by the Vizier at his court, in capacity of aid de-camp; though he never attended but according to his own fancy, and then, generally, either to shoot, or to gamble with him. The various applications and sarcasms directed against Mordaunt, as an absentee from his corps for so many years, and at the distance of full two thousand miles, were alike disregarded by himself, and by the supreme government, of which all the individuals were personally attached to him. Some persons did not hesitate to assert, that he was kept by Mr. Hastings as a spy over the Vizier, in consequence of the high favour and confidence the latter reposed in him; but those who could entertain such an opinion, must be in extreme error; for neither the conduct nor the disposition of Mordaunt, ever gave the smallest opening for such an inference. He was candid, free, and generous; and, I think, he would have abruptly revolted at any commission which might impose it, either directly, or circuitously, as a duty on him, to betray the secrets of the man who treated him with kindness and with repect!

Mordaunt was in the receipt of a handsome salary, and possessed many distinguished privileges under the patronage of the Vizier; who often used to refer Europeans to him on occasions requiring his advice; though now and then he used to have recourse to the same excuse when he did not wish to comply. On every such occasion Mordaunt was friendly, and on some rendered great service. Of this I shall quote instances.

Mr. Zoffani, in a humorous moment, had painted the Nabob at full length, but in high caricature. The picture being at Colonel Martine's, where old Zoffani resided, and the colonel's house being frequented by immense numbers of the natives, especially of those who, when the Nabob wanted money, took his jewels to the

colonel's to be pledged, it was not long before the prince was informed of the joke. In the first moments of irritation, he was disposed to make the painter a head shorter, and to dismiss the colonel, who was his chief engineer, and had the charge of his arsenal; but, as nothing could be done without his "dear friend Mordaunt," a message was dispatched requiring his immediate attendance, "on matters of the utmost importance." This being a very stale mode of summoning Mordaunt, who would attend, or rather visit, only when it pleased himself, would have probably been disregarded, had not the messenger stated that the Nabob was incensed against Martine and Zoffani.

Mordaunt found the Nabob foaming with rage, and about to proceed with a host of rabble attendants to the colonel's; however, he got the story out of the Nabob as well as he could, and argued him into a state of calmness, sufficient to let his purpose be suspended until the next day. So soon as could be done with safety, Mordaunt retired; and, privately as possible, sent a note to Zoffani, with intelligence of the intended visit.

No time was lost, and the laughable caricature was in a few hours changed, by the magic pencil of Zoffani, into a superb portrait highly ornamented, and so inimitably resemblant of the Vizier, that it has been preferred to all which have been taken at sittings. The Vizier did not fail to come, his mind full of anxiety for the honour of his dignified person, attended by Mordaunt, whose feelings for his friend's fate were speedily dissipated, when on entering the portrait-chamber, the picture in question shone forth so superbly, as to astonish the Vizier, and to fully even the splendour which his whole equipage displayed on the occasion.

Asoph was delighted, hurried the picture home, gave Zoffani ten thousand rupees for it, and ordered the person who had informed him of the *supposed* caricature, to have his nose and ears cut off. Mordaunt, however, was equally succesful in obtaining the poor fellow's pardon; and as the Nabob would not detain him as a servant, very generously made him one of his own pensioners.

At another time the *Hajam*, or barber, who cut his excellency's hair, happened to draw blood, by going a little into the quick. This is considered as an offence of the highest atrocity; because crowned heads, throughout India, become degraded, if one drop of their blood be spilt by a barber; over whom a drawn sword is sometimes held while performing his duty, to remind him of his fate in case of the slightest incision.

The Nabob, actuated by the common prejudice above described,

had ordered the barber to be baked to death in an oven, when Mordaunt applied for his pardon. He could only obtain it conditionally; and, to be ſure, the condition was both ludicrous and whimſical. Balloons were juſt invented when this happened, and Colonel Martine, being very ingenious, had made one which had taken up a conſiderable weight for ſhort diſtances.

The Nabob changed ſuddenly from a great wrath to a ſudden laugh, which continued ſo long as to alarm Mordaunt; whoſe pleaſure was extreme when he heard that, inſtead of being *baked*, the barber was to mount in the balloon, and to *bruſh* through the air, according as chance might direct him.

It was accordingly ſettled, the balloon being ſent off from his highneſs's forecourt, the barber was carried more dead than alive, at a prodigious rate to Poliergunge, diſtant about five miles from the city of Lucknow.

Mordaunt was little acquainted with the ſmall ſword, but was an excellent markſman, either with ball or ſmall ſhot. With the latter he ſcarcely ever was ſeen to miſs, and I have known him to come off winner when he has wagered to kill twenty ſnipes in as many ſhots, although he miſſed one bird, he made up for it by killing two that were ſprung at the ſame moment, and which, flying acroſs each other's directions, were ſhot at the point of interſection. He was one of three who, during one day, in the year 1786, ſhot ſuch a quantity of game, chiefly ſnipes and teal, as loaded a ſmall boat which conveyed the birds from Gowgautchy to Calcutta. His favourite ſport was tyger ſhooting, in which he was often very ſucceſsful; being vigorous, ſpirited, and expert; all which qualifications are indiſpenſably requiſite in that noble branch of the chace.

With reſpect to his uſe of a piſtol, it was wonderful! I have often competed with him, but without the ſmalleſt chance of winning; he has frequently laid five to one, though he confeſſed I ſometimes trod cloſe on his heels. I have, more than once, ſeen him hit a common braſs headed nail at fifteen yards; and I would always have wagered on his ſide, when the object was an inch in diameter.

A curious circumſtance happened to him while at Lucknow. An officer had taken offence at ſomething he had ſaid, and talked much of calling him to an account. He went to Mordaunt's with a friend, and there detailed the cauſe of his viſit, in terms not cloathed in all the politeneſs the dictionary could have helped him to. He was heard very patiently, and after a very ſhort explanation, found himſelf to be in the wrong. Mordaunt convinced him

of his error, and reprimanded him for his manner of delivering himſelf on the occaſion. After the matter was concluded, and they were perfectly reconciled, I happened to drop in to take a few ſhots, when the ability diſplayed by Mordaunt made his viſitor look pale; he afterwards confeſſed to me, that it was well all was ſettled.

Yet, ſtrange to ſay, when a few years after, Mordaunt and another gentleman engaged in a quarrel of a very ſerious nature, with a third, whom they had accuſed of ſome improper conduct at cards, he miſſed his adverſary, who, on the other hand, wounded both Mordaunt and his friend deſperately. This was not owing to agitation, but as Mordaunt expreſſed, in very curious terms, at the moment of miſſing, to the piſtol being to highly charged.

While ſpeaking of cards, I muſt again ſtate, that he was acquainted with all the ordinary tricks in the ſhuffling, cutting, and dealing way. Of this an inſtance is well known. Mordaunt obſerved, that one of his adverſaires, at whiſt, was remarkably fortunate in his *own* deals; and, as he was rather a ſuſpicious character, thought it needful to watch him. When Mordaunt came to deal, he gave himſelf thirteen trumps! This excited the curioſity of all, but particularly of the gentleman in queſtion, who was very pointed in his obſervation, on the ſingularity of the caſe; Mordaunt briefly ſaid, "Sir, this was to ſhow that you ſhould not have all the fun to yourſelf," and, riſing from his ſeat, left the black leg to ruminate on the obvious neceſſity of quitting India! Here, however, Mordaunt's goodneſs of heart was prevalent; for he obtained a promiſe from the whole party to keep the ſecret, provided the offender inſtantly left the country; which he accordingly did by the firſt conveyance.

With reſpect to the ordinary rules of arithmetic, no man could be more ignorant than Mordaunt; at leaſt he never ſhewed the leaſt knowledge of any thing relating thereto. He kept no books, but all his money concerns were on ſcraps, and under terms and figures intelligible only to himſelf. He had many extenſive claims on the Nabob, and he had immenſe loſſes and gains to regiſter in the I,O,U, way. Yet, even the moſt intricate caſes never puzzled him; and, at ſettling times, he was rarely, if ever, found to be in error. This was one of the points in which he was apt to be peremptory; for no ſooner did he hear a claim ſtated, which did not tally with his own peculiar mode of accounting, than he

condemned it, in round terms, and would ſcarcely hear the attempt to ſubſtantiate, what he ſo decidedly denied.

It was well known that he could arrange the cards according to his pleaſure, yet ſuch was the general, I may ſay univerſal opinion of his honour, that no one heſitated to play with him, ſober or otherwiſe, for their uſual ſtakes. His deciſion, in caſes of differences, was generally final; and many references, have been made to him, by letter, from very diſtant ſituations, regarding points in gaming.

His ſpirited deteſtation of any attempt at the undue exerciſe of authority, was manifeſted on various occaſions; in one eſpecially, a fives-court had been built by ſubſcription, near the reſident's houſe at Lucknow, and was conſidered as public property. A ſucceeding reſident, who lately died immenſely rich, took the liberty of pulling it down, as it interfered with that privacy he ſought as a married man. In that point nobody would have differed from him; but, as it was done withour conſent of, or even notice to the proprietors, or to the ſociety then at the place, ſuch an arbitrary proceeding naturally gave offence. None liked to ſtand forth, until Mordaunt, who was at the time of deſpoliation at Calcutta, returned, and inſiſted on another fives-court being built at the reſident's expence, on a ſite more convenient to all parties.

A new court was accordingly built for four of a ſide; it was ninety feet *over all*, beſides twelve feet of ſpace beyond; the front wall was ſeventy feet high, and the court was forty feet broad. The inſide was covered with black plaſter, highly poliſhed, and the floor terraced in a very ſuperior manner.

Mordaunt was ſo much maſter of his racket, and was ſo vigorous, that he would always wager on hitting the line from the over-all, a diſtance of thirty yards, once in three times. He could beat moſt people with a common round ruler.

If he ever did indulge in miſchief, it was at this game, when his beſt friends were ſure to receive ſome ſmart tokens of remembrance! I have had a ball or two from him, occaſionally, which kept my back in a glow for hours. But he uſed to be terribly ſevere on a very worthy, good natured civilian, Mr. Marcus Sackville Taylor, deputy to Colonel now Major General, Palmer, who was for ſome years reſident at the Nabob's court.

Being on a brotherly footing, Mr. Taylor uſed to take theſe unpleaſant raps, as every body elſe did, in good humour; and endeavoured, though not with equal ſucceſs, to pay Mordaunt in his own coin. One evening he received ſo many, and ſo forcible re-

petitions of the joke, that he requested of Mordaunt to discontinue it. The latter, however, did not desist, but soon after gave Mr. Taylor such a blow, as exasperated him highly, and induced him in rather a vindictive tone, to declare if he were hit again, his racket should be thrown at Mordaunt's head. This threat poduced a whimsical scene; for Mordaunt coolly told Mr. Taylor, that if he threw his racket, he would give him a good drubbing. Mr. Taylor no sooner heard the reply, than he fired with indignation; and said, that "as between gentlemen, suppositions were considered as facts, Mordaunt might *consider* the racket he threw to the ground, as being thrown at his head." "Very well, Sackville," answered Mordaunt very drily, "then you may consider this aim I have taken with my racket, as being with a pistol, and that I have *shot you dead!*" Mr. Taylor was proceeding with his intentions, when Mordaunt observing to him, that as he was, according to his own *suppositions*, dead, of course, he could not speak; and therefore, nothing further could be said or heard, on his part. The whole party present, who were chagrined to see the smallest difference between two worthy men, joined in the laugh with Mordaunt, and in silencing his *dead* opponent, who speedily was restored to *life*, and to good humour!

This curious controversity afterwards called *the metaphysical duel*, was often significantly quoted, or alluded to, on occasions where matters, that went to extremity in the cabinet, ended tamely in the field!

Mordaunt never allowed the Nabob to treat him with the least disrespect, or with hauteur; indeed, such was the estimation in which he was held by that prince, that in all probability, the latter never felt any disposition towards exerting his authority. Something may be gathered from the following anecdote. The Nabob wanted some alterations to be made in the howdah of his state-elephant, and asked Mordaunt's opinion as to the best mode of securing it: the latter very laconically told the Nabob, he understood nothing of the matter; he having been born and bred a gentleman; but that probably his *blacksmith*, (pointing to Colonel Martine) could inform him how the howdah ought to be fastened.

This sneer, no doubt, gratified Mordaunt; who, though extremely intimate with Martine, and in the habit of addressing him by various ludicrous, but sarcastic nick-names, seemed not to relish that fondness for-money, and those various practices of which he was said to be guilty.

Martine was very rich, and had built two houses near Luck-

now, both of them complete fortifications, and capable of holding out a long time, against such popular commotions as were hourly to be expected. He lent money to the rich natives, taking their own or their wives' trinkets in pledge He was besides very extensively concerned in trade, to very remote parts of India. He built several ships, and was on the whole, a very useful man. He died about four years ago, immensely rich, but being very little acquainted with the English language though near forty years in our service, he made such a will as might be expected from a man so circumstanced, and who prided himself in being his own lawyer. The consequence has been, that the manifold contradictions and equivocal expressions it abounded with, occasioned the whole estate to be thrown into chancery, whence it will, probably, never make its escape!

Marquis Cornwallis, was either unwilling to compel Mordaunt to return to the Madras establishment, or was prevailed on by the Vizier to let him remain on his staff. The Marquis one day, seeing Mordaunt at his levee, asked him "if he did not long to join his regiment?" "No, my lord," answered Mordaunt, "not in the least:" "But," resumed the Marquis, "your services may be wanted, perhaps." "Indeed, my lord," rejoined Mordaunt, "I cannot do you half the service there, that I can in keeping the Vizier amused, while you *ease* him of his money."

As a *bon vivant*, as master of the revels, or at the head of his own table, few could give greater variety, or more complete satisfaction than Mordaunt. He had the best of wines, and spared no expence, though he would take very little personal trouble, in providing whatever was choice or rare. He stood on little ceremony, especially at his own house; and, at his friend's, never allowed any thing to incommode him, from a bashful reserve. Whatever was in his opinion wrong, he did not hesitate to condemn.

These observations were very quick, and generally not devoid of humour. His old friend Captain Waugh, dining with him one day, made such a hole in a fine goose, as to excite the attention of Mordaunt; who, turning to his head servant, ordered aloud that, "whenever Captain Waugh dined at his house, there should always be *two* geese on table; *one* for the captain, *the other* for the company."

The following anecdote will exhibit, that the above directions were not misapplied.

Captain Waugh commanded one of the six battalions which, under the immortal Goddard, penetrated through the heart of the

Mahratta country, though opposed by at least an hundred thousand men chiefly cavalry. When the peace was concluded with that power, in 1782, Captain Waugh took his passage from Bombay to Bengal, in a vessel which was captured off Tranquebar by Suffrein. That admiral treated him with great politeness, and invited him to his table. The French according to their custom, began with their soup, &c. while Waugh commenced his attack on a goose, which happened to be near him. The bird was soon disposed of, and Waugh had just stuck his fork into a duck, when Suffrein, with great good nature, but under no small astonishment, observed that he had forgot the English captain's name, but requested he would take a glass of wine. "My name is Waugh, and I will drink with you with all my heart," answered the captain. "*Bon, bon,*" said Suffrein, delighted at what he thought was a joke of his guest's; *mais, Monsieur Waugh, si vous resterois ici, nous n'aurions pas une* oie *dans toute l'escadre*"*

The pun was rather a fortunate one for Waugh, who played such a tune with his knife and fork as made all the Frenchmen stare, and induced Suffrein to set him ashore, on parole, at the first port.

After the arrival of the two brothers, Harry and John, in Bengal, they had but little intercourse, Harry seemed to be jealous and envious of his brother's qualifications, and of the general partiality in his favour; which was by no means the case with himself. He was haughty, reserved, tenacious, and satirical consequently was not very likely to be much respected, or relished as a companion. His emaciated, bilious appearance, was not calculated to prepossess either sex in his behalf: indeed, the ladies could not bear him. John always treated him with particular consideration; but when having attempted to oppose, or to argue against him, used briefly to put him down with, "Hold your tongue, Harry, you are a puny little fool, and fit for nothing but to be a lord" Nevertheless, John never allowed any person to speak disrespectfully of him.

Harry died of diseases which seemed to have been rocked with him in his cradle; while John, though possessed of a vigorous constitution, after arriving at the acmé of popularity, at least so

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* The literal translation of this facetious reply of the admiral's would stand thus;—"Truly, Mr. Waugh, if you remain here, we shall not have a goose left in the whole squadron." But this is rather an inversion of the pun on the word *oie*, which signifies a goose. Indeed, I know not how it could be rendered in English, so as to retain that point which entitles it to our admiration.

far as related to all with whom he associated, and after performing feats in various exercises, which denoted the vastness of his powers, seemed to descend, as it were, down a precipice into his gave.

He never, indeed, got completely better of the pistol-shot in his breast; and, probably actuated by that mistaken pride generally urging men who have done wonders not to allow their decrease of vigour to be noticed or suspected, he neglected the warnings given him by one or two serious attacks on his liver, and thus hastened that end which we may call untimely.

He died in the 40th year of his age, beloved and regretted by a numerous circle; I believe, setting aside the dissipation in which he delighted, he could not leave any past reckoning of vices to appear against him. His heart was formed for friendship: he was warm in his attachments, which were, however very select; and notwithstanding the peculiar bluntness of his manner, I cannot say I ever knew him utter a rude thing, or do an uncharitable act.

Such are the outlines of a man, who, had he been bred in courts, would probably have been the Rochester of his day; for he was inordinately fond of women, and seemed, when ill, to regret his situation chiefly as depriving him of their society.

SENSIBILITY.

DOMINIQUE de Vic, governor of Amiens, of Calais and vice-admiral of France, always made particular enquiry in whatever place he commanded, for the merchants and artificers of reputable character, and on being informed who they were and where they lived, he would visit them in the most friendly manner, and request them to dine with him. Of this amiable man, history relates these two affecting anecdotes.

In the year 1586, he lost the calf of his right leg by a gun-shot, and though the part was well cured, yet he could not attempt to ride on horseback, without experiencing the most excruciating pain in his wounded leg, in consequence of which, he retired to Guyenne. He had lived there about three years, when he was informed of the death of Henry the Third, and the embarrassments of Henry the Fourth, and the great need in which he stood of all his good servants. He directly had his leg cut off, sold part of his estates, entered into the king's service once more, and rendered him the most signal service at the battle of Ivri.

Two days after this great prince was assassinated, De Vic going through the Rue de la Ferronerie, and seeing the spot on which this horrid murder was committed, he fell senseless to the ground, and died next morning.

BRIEF MEMOIR OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WHITELOCKE.

GENERAL WHITELOCKE was born about the year 1759, and was educated for ſome time in the grammar-ſchool at Marlborough. He was placed by the late earl of Ayleſbury (whom his father ſerved as *ſteward*) at Lochee's military academy, near Chelſea, where he remained till the year 1777; when his lordſhip procured him an enſigncy in the 14th regiment of foot. His regiment being at Chatham barracks, he there formed a friendly connection with the preſent quarter maſter-general Brownrigge, then adjutant of that corps. About the year 1787, he and general B. (both then but lieutenants) married two daughters of the late Mr. Lewis, chief clerk of the War-office. Quick promotion was the natural conſequence of ſo fortunate an union. He ſoon became a field-officer; and on the commencement of the war in 1793, he was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the 13th foot, in which he ſerved a conſiderable time in the Weſt Indies. He had a command at St. Domingo, where an extraordinary anecdote is related concerning an overture to the French general Laveux, publiſhed by Mr. Edward's, but which, at this moment, it would be improper to relate. General Whitelocke returned to England in the year 1794, and from his *matrimonial connections*, was ſoon appointed to the home ſtaff. Soon after this he obtained the rank of brigadier general, and progreſſively roſe to that of major and lieutenant-general, and to the command of the 89th regiment of foot. In 1797, he was ſecond in command at Portſmouth; and here he had many opportunities of diſplaying his parade talents, which are differently appretiated. In 1800, he was removed from this ſituation, and appointed to the command of the depot at Cariſbrooke, in the Iſle of Wight; and in 1807, he became commander in chief of an expedition deſtined for the recapture of Buenos Ayres, from whence he returned unſucceſsful in September laſt; on the 19th of November he was put under an arreſt, and is now upon his trial on the following charges:—

Firſt Charge.—That Lieutenant-General Whitelocke, having received inſtructions from his Majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate, to proceed for the reduction of the province of Buenos Ayres, purſued meaſures ill calculated to facilitate that conqueſt; that when the Spaniſh commander had ſhewn ſuch ſymptoms of a diſpoſition to treat, as to expreſs a deſire to communicate with major-general Gower, the ſecond in command, upon the ſubject of terms, the ſaid lieutenant-general Whitelocke did return a meſſage, in which he demanded, amongſt other articles, the ſurrender of all perſons holding civil offices in the government of Buenos Ayres as priſoners of war. That the ſaid lieutenant-general Whitelocke, in

making ſuch an offenſive and unſucceſsful demand, tending to exaſperate the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, to produce and encourage a ſpirit of reſiſtance to his Majeſty's arms to exclude the hope of amicable accommodation, and to increaſe the difficulties of the ſervice with which he was entruſted, acted in a manner unbecoming his duty as an officer, prejudicial to military diſcipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

Second Charge.—That the ſaid lieutenant-general Whitelocke, after the landing of the troops at Enſenada, and during the march from thence to the town of Buenos Ayres, did not make the military arrangements beſt calculated to inſure the ſucceſs of his operations againſt the town; and that having known, previouſly to his attack upon the town of Buenos Ayres, upon the 5th July 1807, as appears from his deſpatch of July 10th, that the enemy meant to occupy the flat roofs of the houſes; he did, neverthelefs, in the ſaid attack, divide the forces into ſeveral brigades and parts, and ordered the whole to be unloaded, and no firing to be permitted on any account; and under this order to march into the principal ſtreets of the town, unprovided with proper and ſufficient means for forcing the barricadoes, whereby the troops were unneceſſarily expoſed to deſtruction, without the poſſibility of making effectual oppoſition; ſuch conduct betraying great profeſſional incapacity on the part of the ſaid lieutenant-general Whitelocke, tending to leſſen the confidence of the troops in the judgment of their officers, being derogatory to the honor of his Majeſty's arms, contrary to his duty as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military diſcipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

Third Charge.—That the ſaid lieutenant-general Whitelocke did not make, although it was in his power, any effectual attempt, by his own perſonal exertion, or otherwiſe, to co-operate with or ſupport the different diviſions of the army under his command, when engaged with the enemy in the ſtreets of Buenos Ayres, on the 5th July 1807, whereby thoſe troops, after having encountered and ſurmounted a conſtant and well-directed fire, and having effected the purport of their orders; were felt without aid or ſppuort, or further orders; and conſiderable detachments under lieutenant-colonel Duff and brigadier-general Craufurd, were thereby compelled to ſurrender; ſuch conduct on the part of lieutenant-general Whitelocke tending to the defeat and diſhonor of his Majeſty's arms, to leſſen the confidence of the troops in the ſkill and courage of their officers, being unbecoming and diſgraceful to his character as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military diſcipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

Fourth Charge.—That the ſaid lieutenant-general Whitelocke, ſubſequently to the attack upon the town of Buenos Ayres, and at a time when the troops under his command were in poſſeſſion of poſts on each flank of the town, and of the principal arſenal with a communication open to the fleet, and having an effective force of about 5,000 men, did enter into and finally concluded a treaty with the enemy, whereby he acknowledges, in the public deſpatch of the 10th July 1807, that "he reſolved to forego the advantages which the bravery of his troops had obtained, and which advantages had coſt him about 2,500 men in killed, wounded, and priſoners;" and by ſuch treaty he unneceſſarily and ſhamefully ſurrendered all ſuch advantages, totally evacuated the town of Buenos Ayres, and conſented to deliver, and did ſhamefully abandon and deliver up to the enemy the ſtrong fortreſs of Monte Video, which had been committed to his charge, and which at the period of the treaty and abandonment, was well and ſufficiently garriſoned and provided againſt attack, and which was not, at ſuch period, in a ſtate of blockade or ſiege; ſuch conduct on the part of the ſaid lieutenant-general Whitelocke, tending to the diſhonor of his Majeſty's arms, and being contrary to the duty as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military diſcipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES, EARL OF LIVERPOOL, &c. &c.

Palma non ſine pulvere.

In contemplating the portrait of this venerable and reſpectable nobleman, which we with pleaſure and pride preſent, this month, to the public, there is ſomething ſtrikes us ſtill more important than merely conveying to poſterity his accurate reſemblance; and that is a reflection not only on the enormities of the convulſive period during which he has exiſted, but on the ſtability of his character, which, amidſt the ebullition of domeſtic paſſions and ſtorms of the political hemiſphere, has been fixed as a rock upon the ſpot whence it firſt expanded, and, notwithſtanding the changes of times and circumſtances, the contentions and diſtractions of parties, in ſpite of obloquy, has determined him to perſevere in his ſteady attachment to his ſovereign, and ſtimulated him, while his comprehenſive mind entered into the moſt enlarged views of the enlightened ſtateſman, to attend likewiſe to the detail of official arrangement, and blend, at once, the grand and the minute.

Reſpecting the Lords SOUTHAMPTON and CLARENDON it has been ſaid, that "*while they were in office, our laws, our religion, and our liberties were in ſafety, when they were removed, England felt the ill effects of the change.*" This obſervation will equally apply to all thoſe adminiſtrations with which Lord Liverpool has been aſſociated.

It has ever been the fate of this country, that it has, in a greater or leſs degree, at all periods, been the ſeat of party. There is ſomething in the very idea of party combinations, and in oppoſition to miniſterial meaſures, congenial to the ſpirit of many of the people. A POPULAR IDOL has been as frequently erected in ENGLAND as in EGYPT; and in London, the clouds ariſing from the incenſe of the multitude have, at times, ſo thoroughly enveloped his *fane*, as to render it impoſſible for them to diſcern, whether they were worſhipping a GOLDEN CALF or a BRAZEN SERPENT.

It has been the fortune of LORD LIVERPOOL, during the progreſs of his political life, to have diſcerned and counteracted the malignant efforts of *more* than *one* of theſe political idols: they are, however, at reſt: it would therefore appear invidious to mention *names*, merely for the ſake of reprobating *things*; their erratic courſes have been always marked by their baleful effects, which have

often expanded into clamour against men much wiser and better than themselves, and against measures much more energetic than any that they had either proposed or executed: a clamour which nothing is more easy than to excite; though, perhaps, nothing is, at times, so difficult as to eradicate the odium which follows its malignant effusions.

In this respect, the parties which disgraced the latter division of the eighteenth century assumed a different character from those which had preceded them. *Tories* and *Whigs* were, in more modern times, no longer descriptive denominations, because the *ostensible object* for which, in former periods, they contended, no longer existed. The landed and monied interests had, by the operation of years upon circumstances, been amalgamated: and the only characteristic description of parties that has lately prevailed, and which now exists, is ADMINISTRATION and OPPOSITION; without we were forcibly to adopt another, which, we hope, is in *one* of its appellations too *disloyal* to be denominative of more than a very few individuals:

"*Opinionum commenta delet dies, Naturæ judicia confirmat.*"

"*Groundless opinions,*" says Tully, "*are destroyed; but rational judgments, or the judgments of Nature, are confirmed by time.*"

This sentence has been so fully verified with respect to the opinions of the parties that have existed during the course of the political life of Lord Liverpool, that we cannot, before we proceed more particularly to investigate its progress, avoid congratulating him in the first instance, on his having frequently and successfully opposed the clamour which the *reigning idol* of the people, on many occasions, excited; and, in the second, on having as strenuously supported, on the best of principles, those of *loyalty* and *real patriotism*, those whom the malignity of faction endeavoured to urge the misguided multitude to execrate.

The life of LORD LIVERPOOL has, from his first entrance into the political world, except during a short interval, been devoted to business, and his studies turned to the advantage of his country in various points of view, most of which we shall presently have occasion to mention; and it is a circumstance which does the greatest honour to this country, that in its talents and assiduity seldom remain unnoticed, and unrewarded, if accompanied by an attention to moral conduct.

It is a pleasing circumstance, that his lordship, taking a retros-

pective view of a long and active life, can bring every part of it before the mental tribunal of the public, secure of approbation; and that the opinion of his soverign in this respect, at this moment, coincides with that of the great mass of his subjects.

Having made this few observations, which our feelings elicited, it is now time to descend from the column of general commemoration to the pedestal of individual biography.

Charles, Earl of Liverpool, was born in the year 1529; consequently he is now about seventy-nine years of age. He is the eldest son of a younger brother of the ancient family of Jenkinson; a race which has, for a long period, been settled at Wolcot, near Charlbury, in Oxfordshire, and distinguished by its descendants, some of whom have, for almost a century, represented that county in parliament. This kind of popular trust, the highest that freeholders can confer, when continued through a series of ages, and blended with a long succession, stamps the character of a family; and, while it shews at once the generous confidence of the people that bestow, very plainly indicates the virtues and talents of those that receives.

His lordship's grand father, Sir Robert Jenkinson (whose baronetage has since merged into his higher title), married a wealthy heiress at Bromley, in Kent. His father who was a colonel in the army, resided at Soutlawn Lodge, in Whichwood Forest.

The first rudements of his education he acquired at the grammar-school, Burford; whence he removed to the Charter-house, and, by a regular progress, to University College Oxford, where he passed several years, and took two degrees, viz. those of A B. and A. M. Here he made his first step toward the goal of that literary celebrity which he has since attained, by writing some verses on the much lamented death of the Prince of Wales, the father of his present majesty; a subject which elicited the genius of many of the members of both our universities, and, indeed, of literary men in general. Upon the juvenile and pious mind of our present monarch, it is probable that the verses allued to made the first favourable impression towards Mr. J.

Rendered conspicuous by his talents, and aided by his family connexions (which, it must be observed, extended around the seat of learning where he resided), he became particularly acquained with the Earl of Harcourt, who introduced the poet that had so elegantly and pathetically commemorated his father to his present majesty, when Prince of Wales; a circumstance which laid the foundation of that connexion which has, from its having subsisted ever since,

without the smallest intermission, been the great honour and happiness of the life of his lordship.

At a very early period, Mr. J. was deemed a writer of very conderable importance to general literature.

He also, we think, published several political pamphlets and detached pieces, but the tract for which he became the most celebrated appeared in the year 1755, and was entituled,

"A Discourse on the Conduct of the Government of Great Britain with respect to Neutral Nations during the War."*

This subject, which naturally arose from the circumstances of the times, was one ever dear to the hearts, of Britons; as it, in reality, included a defence of the naval rights of this country, and substantiated our claim to the Empire of the Sea, at that period openly controverted by France, and reluctantly allowed by other maritime powers: it was, consequently, so highly approved of by the administration, by the people in general, and even by all foreigners, except those whose sovereigns were interested to oppose its principles, that it became the basis on which his great political and literary reputation was permanently fixed; and, in fact, so conclusive were his arguments, that they remain to this moment unanswered: though it may be observed, that the Naval Rights for which we are now (we will, in consequence of some *late measures*, say successfully) contending are, although against a more unprincipled power, precisely the same as those established by his lordship.

On the accession of his present majesty to the crown, the knowledge which the young monarch already had of the zeal, the attachment, and the talents of Mr. Jenkinson, placed him, among the many claimants for royal favour, in the most conspicuous station; and while it introduced him into high official situations, also turned upon him a considerable share of the public attention.

It would be useless here to state our opinions of the violent clash and concussion of parties and interests which at that time operated in, and pervaded the metropolis, in the midst of which the Earl of Bute rose triumphant over all his political competitors. The war in which we were then engaged had, in its two latter years, been far more glorious than advantageous. It, however, in consequence of an unexampled series of victories, inspired the people with the most enthusiastic ideas of "conquests yet to come;" though had they coolly considered the matter, they might, with the ancient hero, have exclaimed. "a few more such

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* This has lately been republished.—*Editor.*

conquests will be the ruin of us;" for, in fact, it was found that trade, and consequently revenue, decreased still faster than territory extended.

These circumstances were soon discerned by the Earl of Bute, who was appointed secretary of state. Peace, he well knew, was absolutely necessary; but to procure it, in opposition to public clamour, he also knew, required both individual fortitude and able assistance. He consequently, from his opinion of the abilities of Mr. Jenkinson, appointed him his under secretary, an officer whom the Duke of Newcastle used to term his "right hand man." Mr. J. was also returned, at the general election, 1761, member for the borough of Cockermouth, on the recommendation of Sir James Lowther.

In the situation of under secretary he continued about a year. Early in 1762 Lord Bute was appointed first lord of the Treasury; and from the experience he had of the talents of Mr. J had become so much attached to him, that he would suffer no consideration to divide them, but insisted upon his following him to the Treasury, where he was appointed to the confidential office of joint secretary with Jeremiah Dyson, Esq and afterwards [1761] with Thomas Whately, Esq.

For this office the extensive knowledge of business, of the state of parties, and of the true interest of the country, possessed by Mr. J. most eminently qualified him: all these circumstances most naturally contributed to increase that influence which he derived from the patronage of his Majesty, whom he had the honour of frequently attending upon business, and whose confidence he was supposed to share with the prime minister; and as the people had then an Idol, that monster soon directed them to an object whereon to wreak that vengeance, which his ingenious malice, or rather his *imperative indigence*, inspired. Lord Bute was soon invested with the invidious distinction of *favourite*; and it was, we considered it, to the honour of Mr. J. that part of the infamous clamour then excited by the real enemies of government, was among other friends to their king and country, vented against him.

When Lord Bute retired from office, his Majesty wished Mr. Jenkinson might be placed in a situation which, while it preserved the connection, would render him the object of his more immediate protection. He was therefore appointed auditor of the accounts of the Princess Dowager of Wales. In this office he had the happiness to obtain her royal highness's confidence; and so disinterested was his admiration of her virtues and amiable quali-

ties, that at her death though a remuneration for his attachment and services was offered to him, he was the only one of her servants that refused to accept of any reward. Indeed he seems to have considered himself as abundantly rewarded in the honourable title of *leader of the king's friends*, which, at this time, clamour conferred upon him, and in the conspicuous partiality towards him, which at every opportunity his Majesty evinced.

By the influence of the late Earl of Chatham, then lord president of the Council, Mr. J. was, in 1776, appointed one of the lords of the Admiralty. Soon after this period the late Marquis Townsend, being nominated lord lieutenant of Ireland, ardently wished to avail himself of the talents and assistance of Mr J. in the character of his private secretary; but this arrangement, as his remaining in England was, at that period, deemed of still greater importance, he declined, and was immediately after appointed, by Lord Chatham, a lord of the Treasury. In this situation he continued during the terms of the Greenville and Grafton administrations; that is to say, until the year 1770.

At this period, important on many accounts that regarded domestic arrangement, Mr. Jenkinson had so extremely distinguished himself in every branch of finance, and had so large a share in the proceedings which led to that important object, the reform of the gold coin, ultimately produced by the statute (13 Geo. III. c. 71), that his reputation increased as his talents found object on which to operate and room for expansion. On all subjects of finance, fiscal operation, and political economy, he was in parliament listened to with the profoundest attention, and the measures which he proposed, were in many instances, advantageously adopted.

The next object that engaged the attention of Mr. J. as it was of far greater magnitude, so it was much more complicated than any that had before come under his inspection; for we find him taking the lead as chairman of a committee of the House of Commons, appointed to examine into the affairs of the East India Company: which were then in so embarrassed a state, that they found it necessary to reduce their dividend from *twelve and a half* to *six per cent per annum*; and on the 30th March, 1772, to apply for a bill to regulate their servants, and to prohibit the governor and council from having any concern in trade.

This subject, the most important of any that could come under

the cognizance of the legiſlature, could not, in its multifarious objects of detail, have fallen into abler hands than thoſe of Mr. J. His reports upon this occaſion, particularly in what related to the financial parts of the diſquiſition, have been conſidered as models of ſtatiſtical writing; while his exertions through the whole of this arduous and intereſting buſineſs exhibited a combination of induſtry and abilities ſcarcely to be equalled, never at any period exceeded.

In 1773 he was appointed, with Lord Viſcount Clare and Welbore Ellis, Eſq joint vice treaſurer of Ireland, and honoured with the rank of privy councillor; and when the late Right Honorable Charles James Fox ſold to government the office, which he held for life, of clerk of the pells in Ireland, Mr. J. was offered this ſituation in exchange for that of vice-treaſurer, an offer which he of courſe accepted.

In that flagitious period when the American rebellion exiſted, the enormities of which, we are ſorry to obſerve, received great ſupport from the viſionary and unpatriotic ſpeeches of ſome orators, more diſtinguiſhed by their abilities than either by their loyalty or morality at home: who, whatſoever regard they might affect for Great Britain, did not attempt to diſguiſe their enmity to her miniſters: in thoſe times of diſtreſs and diſmay, when England, the nurſing mother of her colonies,

> "Shew'd like a matron butcher'd by her ſons,"

the exertions of Mr. Jenkinſon were equally great and laudable. Upon every occaſion he ſtood forth as the firm and able ſupporter of the controverted right of this country in the government of her colonies in America, a queſtion in its import ſo repugnant to common ſenſe, that, like ſome others of which we have heard, it never could have been agitated but for reaſons, which, however *latent*, were not *inexplicable*.

In the year 1778 Mr. J. was raiſed to the rank of ſecretary at war; which may be conſidered as a moſt fortunate circumſtance, becauſe he had in a ſubſequent period, when all was terror, doubt, and anxiety, an opportunity by his official exertions to reſtore confidence to the people; and by meaſures equally wiſe and energetic, to have a principal ſhare in the repreſſion of thoſe atrocious riots, which, in the year 1780, at once terrified and diſgraced the metropolis.

In conſequence of the change which occurred in the public mind reſpecting adminiſtration, and finally occaſioned the acceſſion of the Rockingham party to power in the year 1782, Mr. Jen-

kinson resigned. He did not, however as many politicians do, retire in disgust; because, as there is no reason to suppose that in the whole course of his life he ever gave a vote as a professed member of opposition, he could harbour no animosity against his successors in office; he, therefore, in a manner the most dignified, retired to a private station, accompanied with every feeling of conscious rectitude that could make a private station desirable.

During this season of leisure, the mind of Mr. J. was not inactive. He endeavoured to derive information from amusement, and consequently took a journey to the continent. In this excursion France was the first object of his attention; there he visited many of the principal people, and became particularly connected with the Duc de Choiseul, then the Gallic prime minister.

How long he remained at Paris does not appear; but we learn that in the course of his travels he passed a whole summer in Holland and another in Ireland.

Some part of his leisure is also said to have been devoted to literary avocations; but from these he was, in consequence of the accession of Mr. Pitt to the premiership, called again into active life.

By this minister he was placed at the head of the committee of Privy Council for the management of the affairs of Trade and Plantations; and in the arduous office of president, a place for which his regular and progressive rise through various other offices most admirably qualified him, he exerted himself for two years without deriving any emolument from his situation.

In 1786 Mr. J. was appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and soon after created Baron of Hawkesbury, in the county of Gloucester.

During this period he became the head of his family, and succeeded to the hereditary title, that of baronet, and to the appendant estates which he at present enjoys.

In the year 1796, being still president of the committee of Trade and Plantations, it was suggested to his lordship that, if he wished it, he might be raised to the rank of earl, a dignity which, after some consideration, he thought it right to accept; though he had been frequently offered other public situations, not indeed so eminent, but more lucrative, which he had refused, choosing to remain in those which he then held, and in which the people in general agreed that he had most arduously protected their rights, and most assiduously consulted their interest.

To the exalted title of Earl of Liverpool was annexed, in consequence of a resolution of the mayor and corporation of Liverpool, the additional honour of being authorized by his Majesty to quarter the arms of that elegant and commercial town with his own; a distinction which we conceive to be most appropriately expressive of the services of his lordship, and of the honourable pursuits, from an attention to which he has derived his dignity.

After continuing in the high official situation of president of the committee of Privy Council for the affairs of Trade and Plantations until the year 1801, we lament we have to state that he was at that period seized with a rheumatic disorder, which unfortunately deprived him of the use of his limbs: therefore, finding that he could no longer discharge the various duties attached to his important station, he resigned it, without making any conditions whatsoever for himself.

In truth, his lordship, from the time when he first engaged in public affairs, never solicited an office for himself; the favours which his sovereign has been pleased to bestow upon him have always flowed spontaneously, and, it may fairly be presumed, have been derived from the disinterestedness of his conduct through life, and from that knowledge of his integrity, of which the confidence that his Majesty has always reposed in him has afforded him the most substantial proofs.

For this elevated and dignified source has flowed all those honours and emoluments which have gradually been conferred on this eminent statesman; and it gives us pleasure to contemplate so exalted an instance of royal favour operating to reward public services.

Since his lordship's corporeal indisposition has compelled him to retire from the fatigue of office and the pressure of public affairs, his mind, still active, has been engaged in pursuits equally laudable and beneficial. The coin of this country is a subject to which he had long turned his attention, and upon which he has lately published a most ingenious and useful work, under the title of "A Treatise on the Coins of the Realm, in a Letter to the King."

Mr. Jenkinson was married, about the year 1769, to Amelia, daughter of W. Watts, Esq. a gentleman who had been governor general of Bengal at the time of the great revolution in that country; by this lady he had one son, the present Lord Hawkesbury.

His lordship afterward (in the year 1783) married Catherine

Lady Cope, widow of Sir Charles Cope, his neareſt relation, by whom he has one ſon, the Hon. Cecil Jenkinſon, now poſſeſſed of a conſiderable eſtate in Shropſhire, and member for Sandwich; and one daughter, Lady Charlotte Jenkinſon, married to the Hon. J. W. Grimſton, only ſon of Lord Grimſton.

From the knowledge which the world had of the ſtrong attachment of Lord Liverpool to his Majeſty, and the conſequent patronage and kindneſs of his royal maſter toward him, he was always made the object of the malice of that party (and ſorry we are ſuch a party ever exiſted) who were *perſonally* hoſtile to the monarch. Againſt him their orators and writers conſtantly levelled all thoſe malevolent ſhafts which were inſidiouſly intended to wound the feelings of their ſovereign; and although their efforts were in a great degree unavailing; although their *leaden* arrows, drawn from the quiver of obloquy, in moſt inſtances, fell pointleſs to the ground, yet we applaud his lordſhip, that, for this reaſon, as well as *for others*, which it is *not neceſſary* here to ſtate, he never had, nor would have any connecton with the leaders of that party; while conſcious of his own integrity he ſhrunk from ſuch ſociety, and kept them and their ſatellites at a dignified diſtance.

A very few words will, in concluſion, ſerve us to expreſs our ſenſe of the impreſſion which the life of this venerable and reſpectable nobleman has made upon our minds, becauſe, as his actions have been always before the public, our feelings are conſonant to thoſe of the people in general: we ſhall, therefore, only add, that he ſeems, in every ſituation, to have acquitted himſelf in a manner that has entitled him to the gratitude of his countrymen, and conſequently, in the trueſt ſenſe of the words, to have attained,

"HONOUR NOT UNDESERVED."

MILITARY TACTICS.

AN Engliſh writer on Military Tactics in the time of Charles I. has the following cure of a reſtive horſe, not unworthy of the notice of inexperienced riders.

"More over if your horſe be wreſty, ſo as he cannot be put forwards; then let one take a cat tyed by the tayle to a long pole, and when he goes backwards, thruſt the cat towards his Tail, where ſhe may claw him, and forget not to threaten your horſe with a terrible noyſe: or otherwiſe take a hedge hog and tye him ſtreight by one of his feete to the inſide of the horſes tayle, ſo that he may ſqueake, and pricke him." *Wall's Animadverſions of War*, p. 290.

SOME ACCOUNT *of the* RIGHT REVEREND WILLIAM MARKHAM, D. C. L. *late* LORD ARCHBISHOP *of* YORK, PRIMATE *of* ENGLAND, LORD HIGH ALMONER *to the* KING, VISITOR *of* QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD, &c. &c.

"Cum patrias etiam religiones invenirent fabulis anilibus refertas, in Ethicâ suâ constituendâ opem omnem religionis, nisi quantum ad usum civilem sufficeret, planè rejecerunt, quasi a philosophicis studiis abhorrentem, neque a populari opinione fatis remotam. In superstitionibus igitur evellendis religionis stripes incisæ sunt. —*Concio ad Clerum.*

THE present age affords but little countenance to polemical contests. The disputes of rival sects have long since ceased, either to agitate, or to interest; and even the *odium theologicum*, appears to have abated, so as to enable us to draw the rational and flattering inference, that men will soon cease to persecute and to punish for the sake of opinions. Our history indeed tells us, that it was otherwise, and we have to mourn over the crimes produced by a spirit of intollerance; but whatever may be the demerits of the times in which we live, they cannot be considered as deficient on the score of religious liberality. This beneficient sentiment was chiefly produced by the writings of a number of illustrious laymen, anterior to the fatal epoch of the French revolution; and although the subject of the present memoir, who is perhaps one of the last of the old school, in an address to the clergy, whence we have extracted a passage by way of motto, seems very tender respecting the cause of *superstition*, yet there is but little danger of a relapse into that bitter, abominable and horrid zeal, which lighted up the fires of Smithfield for the punishment of such as differed from the reigning creed of the day.

Dr. Markham, descended from an English family, is said to have been a native of Ireland, the precise epoch of his birth is not exactly ascertained, but he is supposed to have been born in 1719 or 1720; and it is certain that he came over to this country at a very early period of life, as he was entered at Westminster school whilst a little boy.

After distinguishing himself at this seminary by his Latin verses, young Markham repaired to Oxford, and became a member of Christ-church, over which he himself was seated afterwards to preside. Here again his taste for Latin poetry obtained for him

the same time, acquired a large portion of well merited reputation, by his "Prælections on Hebrew Poetry," his "First Institutes of countenance and protection, and we find him, at twenty five years of age, (March 28, 1745,) obtained the degree of M. A.

About five years after this period, he became head master of Westminster school; and although he did not enjoy that office like his celebrated precursor, Dr. Busby, for half a century, yet, during a long and busy period, he discharged the important functions assigned to him, with an uncommon degree of reputation

On November 20, 1752, he proceeded B. C. L. and on the 24th of the same month, was created D. C. L. We are unacquainted with the motives that induced Dr. Markham, to take his degrees in civil law, instead of divinity; but the fact is as above stated, and this circumstance seems to favor the conjecture, that he had not at that period resolved to dedicate himself to the church.

In the course of time, however higher prrospects opened to his view, and he was enabled, whilst weilding the *ferula* of the pedagogue, to discern the mitre that seemed to hover over Dean's yard. In 1759, at a time when he still pursued his scholastic occupations, Dr. Markham was enabled to taste the sweets of preferment; and the very first mark of favor conferred on him, rendered him at once a dignitary of the Anglican church, in consequence of his nomination to a stall in Durham cathedral. In 1765, after he had ceased to be head master of Westminster school, he obtained the deanery of Rochester, which he vacated two years after, for the still more enviable situation of dean of Christ-church.

The uninterrupted leisure of an university afforded ample opportunity for the subject of this memoir to indulge a taste for literature, to promote the cause of piety, or to attempt wholesome reforms in the college now committed to his immediate care. But he is said to have been of an indolent disposition, and to have felt but little passion for fame. Yet, at this very period, several of his contemporaries were beginning to render their names celebrated by their labours, and at length attained a degree of reputation, which it was not his lot, even after he had acquired his archipiscopal honors, to emulate. Of these, Dr. Horne, then Fellow of Magdalen College, distinguished himself by his conversorial and miscellaneous writings, and died bishop of Norwich in 1792. Sir William Blackstone, created D. C. L. of All Souls, in 1750, soon acquired fame in a different line, and, after obtaining great applause as Vineran professor, a circumstance which led to the composition of the "Commentaries on the laws of England," he became one of the twelve judges. Dr. Robert Lowth, nearly at

Grammar," and his "Translation of Isaiah." After enjoying in succession the bishoprics of Limerick, St. David's and Oxford, he obtained that of London, and perceiving the approaches of old age, had magnanimity enough to refuse the primacy.

Such were the means by which these three great men aspired to, and obtained celebrity, whilst the dean of Christ-church, overwhelmed perhaps, with his former fatigues at Westminster, followed a less extended and less laborious career. But although he did not acquire fame, yet he assuredly gratified every other reasonable wish that ambition could suggest. In 1769, having been selected by the archbishop of Canterbury to preach before the synod of his province, he seized that opportunity to attack all the writers on the Continent, who had endeavoured to enlighten their countrymen; and on this occasion, seemed to advocate the dubious, and, indeed untenable position, that the extirpation of superstition would be hurtful to true religion.

Soon after, it was determined to advance Dr. Markham to a seat on the episcopal bench; and accordingly, 1771, he was consecrated bishop of Chester. This was but a prelude to an appointment of a very different, but very important nature; for in February of the same year, his lordship was selected to the high and confidential situation of preceptor to the heir apparent. That he possessed learning and talents sufficient for that purpose, and in addition to this, had also acquired the habits of a teacher at an early period of life, was allowed by all; but there were not wanting some on the other hand, who censured the choice, and maintained that the political principles of his lordship were not exactly calculated for a Prince of Wales, who could succeed to the crown of England on "revolution principles" alone.

Be this as it may, we have every reason to suppose that the bishop of Chester, assisted by Dr. Cyril Jackson, afterwards dean of Christ-church, conducted himself with becoming propriety, until the summer of 1776, when he was succeeded by Dr. Hurd, since bishop of Worcestor. This change was rather sudden, and as has been said, unexpected; but certain it is, that his Majesty always entertained a high sense of the services of Dr. Markham, and seized every opportunity to express his gratitude. No blame, therefore, can possibly attach to the preceptor of the heir apparent; and, indeed, his royal highness but a short time since expressed personal esteem during a visit which he paid to the prelate in question.

The public are well acquainted with the political principles of the *then* bishop of Chester. They were publicly avowed in a

ſpeech, delivered in parliament, and appear to have ſavoured of the obſolete creed of *paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance.* The conduct of the Americans, could not poſſibly be contemplated in a favourable point of view by his lordſhip; and thoſe men who were conſidered by ſome as the ſaviours of their country, and the liberators of a large portion of the human race; when beheld through different optics, appeared as rebels and perturbators of the public repoſe. The Marquis of Lanſdowne, then Earl of Shelborne, replied in a bold and energetic harangue; and it was thought by ſome, that the layman on this occaſion, got the better of the eccleſiaſtic. This might chiefly proceed, however, from the *popularity* of the cauſe advocated by the former, as well as from the jealouſy with which mankind behold a chriſtian *prieſt* inculcating doctrines that do not altogether correſpond with thoſe mild, peaceful, and humane maxims, which conſtitute the true ſpirit, as well as the true glory of his faith.*

But whatever the principles or profeſſions of the reverend prelate might be, certain it is, that they proved no bar either to his own advancement, or that of his family. In 1777, Dr. Markham was tranſlated to the archbiſhopric of York, and was thus rewarded with the ſecond dignity in the Anglican church, which he held during the almoſt unexampled period of thirty years, as we have reaſon to believe, without cenſure, and even without animadverſions.

We have peruſed the debates during the regency, without being able to find the name of the learned prelate prefixed to any ſpeech. It was otherwiſe, however, during the trial of *Mr. Haſtings*, to whom he had doubtleſs great obligations; for the governor general had appointed one of his ſons to the reſpectable and profitable ſituation of Preſident at Benares, in 1781, when he was only twenty one years of age.

On the "one hundred and third day of the trial," when Mr. Burke who had formerly lived in habits of intimacy with the archbiſhop, was conducting the croſs examination of Mr. Wombwell,

* The biſhops of St. Aſaph and Peterſborough took the oppoſite ſide of the queſtion, and the latter concluded a very able and animated ſpeech, againſt the proſecution of the American war, with the following remark:

"In every exertion of power, civil or natural, it is right too to conſider what is, and what is not, practicable; it was the glory, as well as the policy, of imperial Rome, at the ſummit of her greatneſs; it has in more modern times been the peculiar boaſt of Great Britain, and may it be her practice to the end of time:

"——Per populos dare jura volentes."

"relative to the ſalaries and penſions that had been paid to Engliſh gentlemen in Oude, from the Nabob's treaſury," the archbiſhop of York, after evincing no ſmall degree of impatience, exclaimed, with a very ſtrong and pointed emphaſis that the conduct of the manager was "illiberal!"

This ſally eſcaped without reply, although not without obſervation; and at a ſubſequent period, when the interrogation of Mr. Auriol took place, "the archbiſhop ſtarted up with much feeling, and ſaid, it was impoſſible for him ſilently to liſten to the illiberal conduct of the manager; that he examined the witneſs as if he were examining, not a gentleman, but a pick-pocket; that the *illiberality* and *in humanity* of the managers, in the courſe of this long trial, could not be exceeded by Marat and Robeſpierre, had the conduct of the trial been committed to them."

The ſituation of Mr. Burke, on this occaſion, may be far more eaſily conceived than deſcribed. Whoever recollects the irritability of his temper, and the violent guſts of paſſion to which this celebrated man was occaſionally ſubject, muſt wonder at his ſelf command at a moment like the preſent, when the honour of the committee of impeachment, and the dignity of the commons of England, was thus outraged. His reply was, "that he had not heard one word of what had been ſpoken, and that he ſhould act as if he had not."

On Tueſday, May 28, 1793, Mr. Baker, knight of the ſhire for Hertford, roſe in his place, and complained of a groſs libel, in the "World" of the preceding day, which we have already copied.

"It attributed words," he added, "to a certain perſon, which he thought impoſſible for the perſon named to have uſed. The libel would therefore reſt upon the aſſertors; but wherever it ſhould ultimately reſt, it would be for that houſe, by a future proceeding, to ſhew that they would not ſuffer their character to be traduced by any man, however high, or however low." He concluded by giving notice, that he would on a future day read the paper, and make a motion thereon; but Mr. C. Townſhend having obſerved, "that the reverend prelate alluded to, had juſt met a ſevere misfortune in the death of his daughter," the notice was firſt waved, and at length wholly omitted.

Notwithſtanding this, on Friday, March 20, 1794, when the article of the accuſation reſpecting the acceptance of preſents came under the conſideration of the houſe of peers in Weſtminſter hall, the archbiſhop took an opportunity to remark on the conduct that had been obſerved reſpecting the priſoner at the bar. He ſtated,

"that in his time he had been a great reader of ancient history, and the present conversation reminded him of the case of Cato the Censor, one of the honestest and best men that the Roman republic had ever produced. Yet that great man, after having filled the first offices of the state with the highest reputation, was impeached. He was impeached forty times, and he was attacked by a factious demagogue of his day, relative to an *item* of an account.

"When last impeached, he was eighty years of age, and he reminded his prosecutors, that a generation of men, who had not witnessed his services, were prosecuting him for trifles. What was the case of Mr. Hastings? No consideration for his high character, no consideration for his splendid and important services, for the esteem, love, and veneration, which he was held in by the millions that he governed for so many years. No, my lords, he is treated, not as if he were a gentleman, whose cause is before you, but as if you were trying a horse-stealer."

The lord chancellor on this said, "that there was no noble lord present who felt greater respect for the talents and virtues of the learned prelate than he did, or who was more disposed to consider with attention any thing that fell from so respectable a quarter, &c. But in the present stage of the proceeding, their lordships were precluded from saying one word of the services of Mr. Hastings, and still more were they precluded from taking them into consideration. They were trying the case alledged, not the person of Mr. Hastings."

Dr. Markham was tall in point of size; in his manners, lofty and commanding. The archiepiscopal office lost none of its dignity in such a representative. He is said to have possessed a certain "constitutional indolence," which prevented the display of his talents, in a manner calculated to render his name celebrated, and his acquirements useful; to his credit, however, be it recollected, that at the age of eighty, he attended the exercises at Westminster school on all public occasions, and seemed to take great delight in the progress of the scholars.

He appears to have been peculiarly happy in his family. One of his sons, to whom we have already alluded, obtained a fortune in India, during the administration of Mr. Hastings, and closed a long and tedious cross examination, under the most pointed questions on the part of Mr. Burke, with observing, "*that he* (Mr. Hastings) *was the most virtuous man of the age in which he lived.*"

Another, after serving with the Earl of St. Vincent, acted for some time as one of the commissioners of the admiralty, under

that nobleman, and is now a rear admiral of the blue, and one of the representatives of Portsmouth in the present parliament.

A third (Mr. Osborne Markham) is a barrister at law, was returned twice for the borough of Calne, through the influence of the Lansdowne family, and now enjoys an office under the crown, in addition to the place of clerk of the rules in the King's Bench.

A fourth, (George Markham, educated at Christ church, and created D. D. in 1791,) is dean of York.

The following is the most correct list of the archbishop's works we have been able to obtain:

1. The Concio ad Clerum.

2. A Latin speech, on presenting Dr. Thomas as Prolocutor to the Convocation.

3. Several single sermons, among which, one published before the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign Parts, excited much attention, and, in the language of a writer of that day, was thought of an *intollerant* complexion.

To the EDITOR of the MONTHLY JOURNAL,

Sir,

ALLOW me to present your readers a few statistical observations on the following extracts of a letter written early in the last century, by a Portuguese secretary of state to his sons; an abridgment of which, is annexed to Mr. Robert Southey's Letters, written during a short Residence in Spain and Portugal, p. 463.

"Our king holds his crown by a very precarious tenure. The conquest of Portugal is but the work of one campaign for Spain. But the best possible plan would be, that the king should remove to Brazil, and fix his court at the City of Rio de Janeiro. The soil is rich, the climate delightful, and the city would soon become more flourishing than Lisbon. There he might extend his commerce, make discoveries in the interior, and take the title of Emperor of the West.

"But you ask me what is to become of Portugal?—What is Portugal? it is a corner of land divided into three parts; the one barren, one belonging to the church, and the remaining part not even producing grain enough for the inhabitants. Look now at Brazil, and see what is wanting: Salt may be found at Pernambuco, the country will produce wine, and oil may be made from the whale fishery.

"If America is in want of some things which Europe produces, Europe wants more of the productions of America. Whatever America is in need of, industry can there supply; but it is not thus in Europe The Divine Providence permits these mutual wants in the two hemispheres, that all nations may communicate one with the other, and from an universal republic.

"In contemplating this plan we should remember how widely the gospel might be extended, when there would be so many more labourers in the Lord's vineyard. I say the Lord's, for the Tapayes of Brazil are as much his creatures as the Europeans, though they have for so many ages dwelt in the darkness of idolatry.

"Thus should Brazil become the port of the world. The Europeans would come there for gold and silver, and jewels, and whatever productions might be raised, nor when the ports were open to them, would they ever think of conquering the country. You say that Portugal must then be governed by a viceroy, that he would be less careful of the state, that the nobility would be less willing to serve under him, and that Portugal would thus be added to Spain. To this, I reply, let the powers of Europe guarantee Portugal to his Majesty; this they will do for their own interests; and, if Spain attacks Portugal, let her expect reprisals on the side of Paraguay and the Rio de Plata. You will think me an old dotard, but which is best, to live in security, or in constant fear? Portugal wants Brazil, but Brazil does not want Portugal.

"Thus have I given you my sentiments. They may be deemed by some impracticable, romantic, and little orthodox. But all things appear impracticable to those who will not put them in practice, romantic to those who will not reason, and heretical to the ignorant and the interested."

The speculation of this venerable statesman, is not less remarkable for not having been acted upon before the lapse of one hundred years, or because the circumstances, under which the translation of the royal family to Brazil has been effected, are widely different from the time, when he suggested the measure. Portugal, no doubt, is now lost for ever to the house of Braganza. The powers, which in the Portuguese secretary's time might have guaranteed that kingdom to its legitimate princes, can no longer obtain a guarantee for their own possessions. Their situation is as precarious as that of the Kings of Portugal in the beginning of the last century. But the geographical position, and the superior force of the Portuguese power in South America, backed by the naval strength of the British empire, will enable it

to anney the French and the Spanifh poffeffions in that quarter of the globe, and on that foundation, which is the only fecure one in politics, it will find its fafety. In Europe it was at the mercy of its neighbours; in America its neighbours will be at its mercy.

Portugal had only one-feventh of the extent of Spain; its population did not exceed two millions and a half; its forces by fea and by land were inconfiderable, and the energies of the people funk under the terrors of the moft ridiculous fuperftition. Mr Bourgoing, the editor of the *Voyage du Duc du Chatelet en Portugal,* juftly applies to Portugal what Voltaire makes Brutus fay of Rome in Cæfar's time.

"*Maitreffe aux bords de l'Inde, efclave aux bords du Tibre.*"

And Mr. Southey relates two laughable inftances of the ignorance of the Portuguefe priefts, and of the fuperftition of the vulgar.

"A pair of *Globes* juft arrived from England were fhewn to a friar. Ah! (faid he) I know what this is very well, it is a *camera obfcura,* and a very dangerous thing it is. A friend of mine was very nearly killed in making fome experiments with one."

"An Officer afferted, and believed, that the nails, and hair, and beard, of the image of St. Iago of Compoftella, conftantly grew, and that a prieft of high ecclefiaftical rank was always appointed to pare his nails and *fhave him.* Once a meaner prieft was nominated to this important office. He approached the image, placed the bafon under his chin, began to lather the faint, and was immediately ftruck dead for his prefumption."

C. J. W.

LORD MANSFIELD.

A FELLOW who was tried for felony before Lord Mansfield, at the Old Bailey, when called upon for his defence, faid, "My lord, the laft witnefs bas fworn falfe; it was impoffible that I could have been guilty of the crime that I am charged with."

"Why fo?" faid his lordfhip.

"Becaufe, my lord, I was at that very time at *Bartelmy* fair pricking at the belt."

"Pricking at the belt," faid the noble judge, "what is that?"

"What my lord, don't you know? Why, it is the *beft rig* that's going."

To the EDITOR of the MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Sir,

The telegraph produced by the French and first ridiculed and afterwards copied by us, is not a new idea, although the manner of its construction is new. In the "Travels of John Bell of Antermony" from St. Petersburgh to Pekin in 1720, he describes the following mode of signals then used in China.

"Near the populous city of Siang Fu, we met with many turrets upon the road called post-houses, erected at certain distances from one another, with a flag-staff, on which is hoisted the imperial pendant. These turrets are so contrived as to be in sight of one another, and by signals they can convey intelligence of any remarkable event. By this means the court is informed in the speediest manner imaginable of whatever disturbance may happen in the most remote provinces of the empire. These posts are also very useful, by keeping the country free from highwaymen; for should a person escape at one house, on a signal being made, he would certainly be stopped at the next."

But so far back as the year 1596, a sort of night telegraph was invented by an Englishman, Captain John Smith, one of the first explorers of Virginia, sometime president of that province, and admiral of New England. This gentleman, who was of a most enterprizing genius, being on his travels at the early age of seventeen, arrived at the seat of Ferdinand Archduke of Austria in Stiria. Here he was introduced to Count Eberspaught, Baron Kizel, and other officers of distinction; and the emperor being then at war with the Turks, he entered into his army as a volunteer.

He communicated to Ebrespaught a method of conversing at a distance by means of torches, in this manner. First, three torches were shewn in a line equidistant from each other, which were answered by three others placed in the same manner: then the message being made as brief as possible, and the alphabet divided into two parts, the letters from A to L were signified by shewing and hiding one light as often as there are letters from A to the letter meant: the letters from M to Z by two lights in the same manner. The end of a word was signified by shewing 3 lights. At every letter the light stood till the other party could write it down, and answer by his signal which was 1 light. This experiment was approved of, and very soon put successfully in practice.

I wish to communicate the above through the medium of the Monthly Journal, not only as a curious fact, but because I think it might be the foundation of a telegraph at this time. T.

FROM THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

A VIEW *of* MODERN PARIS, *with a* GLANCE *at the present* STATE *of* SOCIETY *and of* PUBLIC CHARACTERS *in that* CAPITAL, *in a* LETTER *from an* ANGLO-AMERICAN *resident there.*

SIR,

YOU have earnestly requested me to give you some general ideas upon the present state of society in Paris, and I shall proceed to gratify you as well as my limited ability and restricted observation will allow.

In reply to your question upon *the present State of the National Character of the People*, I will observe, that they are not, generally speaking, so urbane and alluring in their manners, as they were twenty-two years since, when you and I first visited that metropolis. From a gay, frivolous, and foppish community, they are metamorphosed into a serious, plain dressing people, whose manners are, comparatively, repulsive, and sometimes verging upon brutality. Those dreadful excesses which were perpetrated during the stormy periods of their Revolution, have roughened their deportment, and stifled the gentler qualities of their hearts: in their endeavours to imitate John Bull, they have assumed his bluntness, without the accordant sincerity of his nature. Every thing here is externally *anglicised*: the dresses of the men and women are altogether in the English mode; you must recollect that I am speaking of the capital, and not of the provinces, where the habits of the people are nearly the same as heretofore. Such an animal as a *petit-maitre* is very rarely to be seen, yet the principle of a coxcomb is not wholly extinguished, as it is frequently visible in young men, who use spectacles and optical glasses in public without any imperfection in the visual organs. In the breed and management of their horses they are much improved, and great encouragement is given by the French government to this material point of social improvement. All persons of either sex, who have any pretensions to fashion, ride in the English manner; the ladies on side saddles, and the gentlemen in close boots: the enormous jack boot, which we formerly thought so ridiculous, is now abolished, or confined to the postilions of the heavy diligences, or the couriers of the government.

In the ceremonies and pleasures of the table, the French are not

much changed, except that they admit more natural, or unsophisticated, dishes at dinner, than formerly, and dine at a later hour in the day. They have their potage, bouilli, roast meats, ragouts, entremets, cakes, fruit, coffee, and liqueurs; taking each about, four or five glasses of wine before the introduction of the coffee; and when they have drank the liqueur, the whole party separates, to prepare for the further duties or amusements of the evening. It is not the custom of France, as it is in England, to have the ladies withdraw into a saloon, while the gentlemen enjoy (as they phrase it) the bottle; for your Gallic neighbours very properly believe, in this instance at least, that no enjoyment can be heightened by the absence of beauty, and that the delicate authority of female influence keeps the ruder passions in subordination.

In answer to your question about the present state of *Female Morals* in this capital, I am compelled to observe that they are in a state of great relaxation, not only here, but almost in every part of France, that I have visited; and, indeed, the ceremony of marriage had become of little weight, from the ease and irresponsibility with which its holy ordinances were eluded or subverted by either of the contracting parties. Divorces were obtained upon the most trivial pretexts, but the government have instituted an examination into the abuses of the sacred obligations of wedlock; and it is probable that divorces will not be obtained in future but upon a basis of serious necessity. Before any persons can marry now in France, their names are exhibited by the magistrate in a conspicuous part of the Town-Hall, or Hotel de Ville, of the place where they reside, in order that all interested persons may have an opportunity to forbid the union, upon proper and well founded representations; after that ordeal, they are formally contracted and registered by the magistrate, and then publicly married by their respective priests, in the cathedral, church, or chapel, to which they may belong.

The *Police of Paris* is, I believe, the most comprehensive establishment of that nature that was ever formed in any nation. I cannot give you a detailed, but I will give you a brief idea of its power, privileges, and effect.

The office of the general police is upon the Quai Voltaire, where four counsellors of state work every day with the minister of the police, and are charged with the necessary correspondence of the office. The prefecture of the police is situated in the court of the Palace of Justice, where the prefect gives public audience every Monday at noon, to receive the lesser order of complaints.

The general police of Paris maintains a vigilant correſpondence with all the departments of the French empire, and its orders are enforced with a promptitude that is aſtoniſhing. When an alien arrives at a port, or frontier town, in France, he delivers his paſſport to the ſecretary of the mayor, who retains it, and, after demanding his occupation, and the name of the place to which he is travelling, he gives the ſtranger another paſſport, in which his age and perſon are accurately deſcribed. Upon this official warrant he travels, in a direct line, to the deſtined place, where he preſents himſelf to the police, and finds his original paſſport depoſited: here he receives a formal permiſſion from the government to reſide for a ſpecified period; and, at his departure, he receives his original paſſport, which enables him to leave the French empire without moleſtation. All perſons who reſide in Paris, or any other city in France, are not permitted to change their hotel, or lodgings, without informing the police of their removal, and receiving a new warrant: nor can any *maitre d'hotel* admit you as a lodger in his houſe, without informing the police alſo; as, in caſe of non performance, he would be liable to very ſerious pains and penalties. I think I ſee your generous nature revolt at ſuch inſtances of deſpotiſm, which are ſo oppoſite to the benign ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution, and as unneceſſary as diſguſting to the loyal diſpoſition of a Britiſh ſubject.

Paris is ſurrounded by *barrieres*, or gates, which are connected with each other by high walls or ſtrong fences; and it is impoſſible to paſs through theſe, at any time, without being liable to a ſtrict perſonal examination, ſo that no criminal can eſcape but with great difficulty; and in ſome ſolitary inſtances where they have contrived to elude the vigilance of the metropolitan police, they have been eventually arreſted at the frontier towns, by means of the telegraphic diſpatches.

It is alſo at theſe gates where they collect the tax called *l'octroi*, which is a ſpecies of exciſe.

All the coachmen, watermen, drivers of chaiſes, porters, &c. of Paris, receive a number from the police, which they conſpicuouſly wear; and by this meaſure they are continually liable to puniſhment for any ſpecies of abuſe or extortion which they may practiſe on a native or ſtranger, in their ſeveral vocations: but this ſpecies of neceſſary regulation is confined to the capital, as, in the departments, a foreign traveller experiences as much extortion and indecency of language, as in any other community on earth.

There is also a military police, which has its office on the Quai Voltaire, subordinate to the disposition of the minister.

It is asserted that such a system of *espionage* is kept up in Paris, and all the great towns, that the leading points of conversation in coffee-houses, taverns, theatres, &c. are known to the government; and, when necessary, the declaimers also; but I never saw a direct proof of this assertion, nor indeed any check upon conversation, but what discretion might suggest in any country.

As to the *Musée Napoleon*, or Napoleon Museum, it is impossible to convey to you any idea that would he adequate to the impression which this precious collection of all that is great, rare, and fine in art, so forcibly makes upon any observer who has been refined by education. The *chef d'œuvres* of painting and sculpture; all that remains in preservation of the works of the inimitable Greek sculptors; those breathing marbles which embellished the temples of Athens and Rome, and before which the ancient world bowed, in a spirit of piety as to the semblances of their gods, and in a spirit of enthusiasm as to the semblances of their heroes, are collected and placed in the saloons of the *Louvre*; those superb pictures which ornamented the Vatican of Rome, and the rich gallery of the house of Medici, with those exquisite altar-pieces which the divine Rafaelle executed; the St. Jerome, by Guido; the illustrations of the Christian faith by Titian, Rubens, Dominichino, Morillo, Leonardo da Vinci, N. Poussin, Le Brun, the Caracci, &c. are here associated in one vast display of all perhaps that is attainable by human genius. The eyes of the curious are at first pleasingly fatigued with this sudden burst of immitative radiance. The objects of facination are too numerous for any to be enjoyed rationally, until the perturbation of astonishment has ceased, and the senses begin their appeal to the judgment, upon the respective excellence of each production of the pencil or art.

The *Musée des Monuments François*, or Collection of French Monuments, is in the *Rue Petits Augustins*, and deposited in the house of that religious order. These venerable remains were chiefly brought from the royal abbey of St. Denis, which was pillaged during the revolution. They are now arranged in order, and form a representation of the state of sculpture in France, during the several ages in which these sepulchres were made.

It is impossible to survey these frail memorials of human gradeur, without feeling sensations of a very melancholy tendency: here some royal dust of the house of the Capets reposes in a state of

sequestration from its relative atoms, and removed from that spot, where it was originally deposited and hallowed under the blessing of the church. The monarch, the statesman, the warrior, and the poet, are commingled in a sort of unison with time, but not with each other. Here the meditative wonderer sighs amidst mutilated busts, dishonoured statutes, and columns of alabaster, jasper, and porphyry; with correspondent vases, in which perhaps the hearts of innocence and beauty were inclosed. On the tomb of the first Francis, we trace the features of that generous prince, whose example polished society, and whose liberality fostered learning, wisdom and genius. You see the splendid tomb of Cardinal Richelieu, who appears to domineer even in his dust—of the houses of Valois, Montmorenci, and Rochefoucault, *cum multis aliis*, who appear to remind us of what they have been, and as so many silent monitors to vanity—Turenne, Descartes, Colbert, Montansier, Voltaire, Helvetius, and Mirabeau, with Piron, the Aristophanes of France, whose satirical spirit exists in his epitaph:

> C'y git Piron, qui fut rien,
> Pas même Acadèmicien!
>
> Here lies Piron, who was nothing,
> Not even an Academician!

This depository is open to the public every Thursday and Sunday.

The finest garden of Athens was called Keramikos, or the Tilery, taking its name from a tile-manufactory which occupied the place on which they had formed it: and they have named the magnificent palace of the Tuileries at Paris from a similar situation.

On the assumption of authority by Napoleon, he made the Tuileries the seat of government, and by his orders it has since been considerably improved: the interior is sumptuously decorated: he has re established the chapel, and a theatre is now erecting within its walls. The new works and arrangments are distinguished by taste and magnificience: the hall of audience for the ambassadors, of the privy council, &c. are decorated with appropriate embellishments. During the visit which Pius the Seventh made to Paris, to consecrate Napoleon, his holiness inhabited that part of the palace which is called the Pavilion of Flora. It may not be unworthy of remark, that Buonaparte did not suffer the Pope to crown him, at this ceremony; although such an action would have been deemed the very summit of honour by all precedent Catholic Sovereigns: when the Pope had given his benediction to

the imperial diadem, and approached with it, in solemn dignity, up the steps of the temporary throne, in the cathedral of *Notre-Dame*, this extraordinary character rose; and, taking the crown briskly from the Holy Father, placed it confidently on his own head.

The gardens of the Tuileries were planted by the celebrated Lenostre, and evidently partake of the false taste of the age in which he lived: but they are progressively improving every month under the auspices of the present court. In the front of the palace they are raising a triumphal arch to commemorate the victories of the emperor; on the top of which his statue is to be placed in a car, drawn by the four celebrated bronze horses which heretofore decorated St. Mark's at Venice. The parade which runs between this martial monument and the palace, is enclosed with iron rails, and without is the *Place Carrousel*.

It is ordered by Napoleon that all the intermediate streets between the Carrousel and the Louvre shall be demolished, and that another galley, corresponding with the gallery of the Louvre, which extends from the palace of the Tuileries to the palace of the Louvre, shall be built, with an open arcade. The ultimate intention of this order, is to form a vast parade, on which the emperor may be enabled to pass in review a body of troops, to the amount of one hundred thousand men, comprehending cavalry and infantry!

The Palace of the *Louvre* is, beyond contradiction, the most elegantly constructed building in Paris.

It is now undergoing a thorough repair, after being suffered to decay in neglect for a century and a half. When wholly repaired, it will be consecrated to the arts and sciences. The museum of pictures will continue to occupy the great gallery: that of statues will be much enlarged. The imperial library will be removed from the Rue Richelieu to this place. The cabinets of medals, antiques and prints, will fill the upper apartments; and the rest of this superb palace will be dedicated to the reception of any curious specimens of art and taste which may appertain to the nation.

In the interior of the *Hotel des Invalides*, are seen the sword of the Great Frederick of Prussia, with the busts of Conde, Turenne, Saxe, Desaix, Kleber, Dugomier, &c.

It is from the front court of the Invalids, that they occasionally make those discharges of artillery, which signify the sucesses of the French armies to the people of Paris.

The bridges of Paris are numerous. I shall only mention those which have been lately built.

Le Pont des Arts, or the Bridge of arts, was thrown over the Scene in 1804: the foundations are of stone, and the superstructure of cast iron: it is the first bridge of this kind which has been made in France. It is situated between the centre of the palace of the Louvre, and the College of the Four Nations, on the opposite bank of the Seine. Each foot-passenger (as no carriage can pass) pays one *sol* on passing; it is ornamented on each side with orange trees, citrons, lilies, roses, &c. which perfume the air, while you walk or sit, as there are chairs provided for those, who chose to enjoy the summer breezes in this enchanting situation.

Le Pont d'Austerlitz, or the Bridge of Austerlitz (thus named in commemoration of the battle which was fought between the Emperors of Russia, Austria, and France, near that town,) is likewise made of cast iron. It connects the Boulevards of Bourdon, with the boulevards of the Garden of Plants, and by this means forms a circular road around Paris.

They are now building another bridge of stone, which leads from the middle of the Champ de Mars, to the great road between Paris, St. Cloud and Versaillies.

They have nearly seventy *Fountains* at Paris, some of which are supplied from the waters of the Seine, and the others from the water of Arcueil.

The present government of Paris, is augmenting the number of fountains, in every direction, which is an improvment of the highest importance, as it promotes the cleanliness of the city, and the health of its inhabitants. As the Parisians have not the same advantages resulting from water-works, as the Londoners enjoy, they are compelled to resort to the supply of public fountains, which is the best substitute their situation will afford.

Le Jardin des Plantes, or Botanical Garden of Plants, is an assemblage of all the plants, exotic and indigeneous, which it has been in the power of the professors to collect. This establishment began under the reign of Louis XIII. by Guy de la Brosse, his physician, who received every possible encouragement from the ministers Mazarine and Colbert. In 1640, he gave the first public lecture on botany, and soon after this Garden assumed the title of Hortus Regius, or Royal Garden. In 1739, the king named Leclere de Buffon president; and it was under the superintendence of this great and learned man that the Garden of Plants became the richest collection of minerals and vegetables in Europe,

M. Buffon neglected nothing in his attempts to methodize this important ſtudy, for which he has been called the French Pliny. Pliny had made a comparative ſcale between men and beaſts, in which the advantages remained with the latter; but Buffon raiſed man to his proper glorious eminence, in a work which will eternize his name.

In the amphitheatre of this charming and intereſting place, lectures on botany, chemiſtry, anatomy, and ſurgery, are delivered by profeſſors, on terms at once liberal and encouraging to the ſtudents of all nations.

In the upper part of the garden there is a ſuperb collection of ſubjects of natural hiſtory, which is opened for the inſpection of the Pariſians, every Tueſday, Friday, and Sunday, in the evenings: but this collection is not equal to what the Leverian Muſeum was in London, before the negligence of the nation ſuffered it to be diſperſed and deſtroyed!

In the higher part of the garden, which conſiſts of forty acres, they have an aviary for birds of every ſpecies, and near it a menagerie for foreign beaſts of the tame kind. At the lower end of the garden there is a collection of ferocious animals, which are likewiſe exhibited to the public, on the ſame days, proper perſons being appointed by the government to explain the objects, and preſerve decorum.

The *Palais de Tribunat* was formerly celebrated under the name of the *Palais Royal.* The palace was built by Cardinal Richelieu, in 1636, and was then called *le Palais Richelieu*; but falling into the poſſeſſion of the crown by the will of the cardinal, Anne of Auſtria came to inhabit it with Louis the XIVth. from which event, it received the name *Palais Royal*, or the Royal Palace. At the death of Louis XIV. it paſſed into the family of Orleans, who occupied it until 1794. The late duke cauſed the formation of thoſe ſuperb arcades, galleries and gardens, which are the admiration of all the world. In 1802, they fitted up here the hall for the ſittings of the Tribunate, from which it derives its preſent deſignation.

This ſeducing place, is to Paris, what Paris is to the continent, the centre and focus of luxurious accommodation. Here the arts are multiplied in endleſs ſucceſſion; the painter, the engraver, the modeller, the watchmaker, the enameller, the milliner, the perfumer, the chemiſt, the optician, the feather maker, &c. exert every nerve, and exhauſt every artifice to attract the gazing paſſenger; and make, even the miſer undraw his purſe-ſtrings in trembling

extacy, to purchase some brilliant bauble, which his understanding might scorn, when reflecting on the real wants of man.

From the going down of the sun till midnight, this place seems like the high fair of vanity; our ears are saluted with music of every kind; the coffee-houses are filled with noisy politicians, who affect to predict and regulate the destiny of kingdoms, whilst they are unassured of a dinner on the ensuing day. The *beau monde* parade in the garish ostentation, solicitous merely to be seen, and not to see. The variegated lamps, in fanciful confusion, dazzle the senses; while the painted daughters of Venus encircle you, with smiles and meretricious argument to lead you to their bowers, where Pleasure beckons at the gate, and Repentance terminates the scene.

In the cellars, or subterraneous saloons, you are entertained with conjurers exhibiting their deceptive arts; negroes beating the tambourin: dancing girls: tumbling boys: ventriloquists, and dramatic exhibitions, not of the first class, it may be supposed; but they previously claim our indulgence, by the following apt motto:—" *Juges nous par notre zele, et non par le talent*"—" Judge us by our zeal, and not by our ability;" which is a modest intimation, that might suit other theatres, as well as the minor spectacles in this place.

In the galleries of this palace, we find people busied at billiards, cards, and every game of skill and hazard, by which the wiley adventurer who is unencumbered with a patrimony, can raise a fund: but it is generally at the expence of young gentlemen, who think that candour consists in expression, and honour in appearances: and who discover eventually there are but two parties who play, viz. those who *will* win, and those who *must* lose!

The Libraries of Paris, are well furnished The principal is the Imperial Library in Rue Richelieu, which is open to the public every Tuesday and Friday, and to men of letters every day. King John collected the first elements of this library. Charles V. methodized and added to it, but it became considerable under the great Colbert, who caused this building to be raised, for the purpose of augmenting it, and giving it an air of national dignity. They have preserved here the original letters of Henry IV. to la belle d'Estrees, and some MSS. of Louis XIV.

Besides this, there are the libraries at the College Mazarine, the Library of the Institute, and the Library of the Arsenal, all of which are open to the public.

I forgot to notice that the Imperial Library has been much en-

larged by the present emperor, who has enriched it with a great number of valuable MSS. and books brought from conquered nations.

There are twenty-four theatres at Paris, and they are all crowded on holidays, and particularly on Sundays. As it is indispensable to give the Parisians much novelty, these theatres are supplied by a legion of authors, amounting (in 1804) to two thousand one hundred and forty-two; comprehending tragic and comic poets, melodramatists, monodramatists, vaudevillists, parodists and pantomimists. Some of their pieces are so successful, as to draw full houses, for one hundred and fifty nights, in a season, although the vast majority soon sunk into oblivion. The pieces are approved, or rejected, by a literary committee of three censors, appointed by the government, who are unconnected with the parties; nor is it in the power of a manager to cashier a performer of merit, without an appeal to these commissioners. When an actor or actress of celebrity becomes superannuated, they are pensioned by the government, who properly think, that those who have contributed to the public pleasures, should be sustained, in the decay of nature, by public gratitude.

Theatre François, or French Theatre, is now in the Rue Richelieu, or, according to the republican nomenclature, *Rue de la Loi*. This dramatic establishment, which is the most classical of its kind, in France, began at the *Hotel Bourgogne, Rue Mauconseil*, in 1548. The great Moliere belonged to it in 1650. They act here the most finished productions of the Gallic Muse, which are not, at this period, in a state of enviable perfection. I saw here several new historical dramas, fraught with such anachronisms as a schoolboy might correct. The performers in general, possess merit; but we look in vain, among their dramatic authors, for any equal to the distinguished writer and orator, who is one of the chief ornaments of the British senate.

Academie Imperiale de Musique, or Imperial Musical Academy, is in the middle of the same street. This magnificent establishment is somewhat similar to your opera house, with this essential difference, that the operas of Paris are given in the vernacular tongue, whilst those of London are in Italian: so that the former are understood by all the auditors, and the latter by not more than one in an hundred. They have the good sense to prefer the Italian and German music to the French, which is commonly contemptible, with the exception of the productions of Greky, and a few other composers. But the opera of Paris,

like that with you, is only a secondary object with the public, as it is the excellence of the ballets, or dances, which attract their notice, and, as the superiority of the French, in dancing, remains uncontested, I shall merely observe, that Vestris, whom we remember to have been recognized, as "the God of Dance," is now shorn of his beams, by another capering deity ycleped Duport!

The first appearance of Signora Catalani in Paris, was at this theatre, and on the night appropriated for her benefit, all the tickets for the boxes were sold at the enormous price of six *louis d'ors* each. The Imperial family was present, and the house was very full.

Opera Comique National, is in the Passage Feydeau. It is on this theatre, where they exclusively act such national operas as are correspondent with your "Love in a Village," "Inkle and Yarico," &c.

Théatre Louvois, or *Theatre de l' Imperatrice*, is in Rue de Louvois. The remnant of the Italian comedians are allowed to perform at this place, twice in each week.

Théatre Vaudeville, rue de Chartres.

Théatre Montansier, is situated under the galleries of the Palais du Tribunat, and was formerly called *le Theatre des Beaujolais*, in compliment to the Orleans family. Here they perform operas, and minor comedies.

Théatre Olympique rue de la Victoire.

Théatre de la Porte-Saint Martin is on the Boulevard St. Martin. The grand opera of Paris was formerly performed at this theatre, where I saw the splendid *Tarare* of Beaumarchais, acted before the Royal family of Louis the Sixteenth, about twenty-two years ago.

Théatre de la Gaieté, is on the Boulevard du Temple; this is the most ancient and most perfect of the theatres, where they perform sentimental pieces.

Théatre de L'Ambigu-Comique, is on the Boulevard du Temple.

Théatre de la Cité.—This is a new theatre, built during the revolution, on the spot where the church of Saint Bartholomew once stood; and which was demolished by the Parisians, for the abhorrence which they bore to the name of that Saint, under whose auspices the cruel murders of Coligny and the other protestants began. It is situated immediately opposite to the Palace of Justice.

Théatre des Delassemens, is on the Boulevard du Temple.

Théatre de Moliere, is in the Rue St. Martin.

Théatre Maraux, is in the Rue Saint Antoine.

Théatre des Jeunes Artistes, is in the Rue de Bondé.

Théatre sans Pretention, is no the Boulevard du Temple.

Théatre des Varieéts Amusantes, is on the Boulevard du Temple.

Théatre des Junes Eléves, is in the Rue Thionville, formerly Rue Dauphin.

Théatre de la Rue du Bacq.

Théatre de la Vielle-rue du Temple.

Théatre des Danseurs Voltigeurs, is on the Boulevard du Temple. Here they tumble, and dance on the slack and tight rope.

Théatre des Jeunes Comediens, is in the jardin des Capucines, or garden of the Capuchin convent.

Théatre des Ombres Chinoises, is in the Palais du Tribunat.

Théatre Mecanque, is in the Rue Neuve-de-la-Fontaine. This is an exhibition somewhat similar to the *Eidophusicon*, which was given in London about fourteen years ago. They represent the rising and setting of the sun; the effects of a storm by sea and land, &c.

The prices of admission are, in general, one-third less than in London.

The most frequented of their *Public Gardens* is Tivoli, which is in the *Rue Saint Lazare*, and formerly belonged to Boutin the financier. This was the first garden which was made public. Here they exhibit fireworks, and have an orchestra well filled with instrumental performers. The price of entrance is three francs, or an English half crown.

The Garden of Frascati is on the *Boulevard Italien*. This is the favourite summer promenade of all the voluptuous idlers of Paris, of both sexes. But neither this place, nor *Tivoli*, is to be compared with your Vauxhall gardens; the delights of which are more in consonance with good sense than are to be found in any other public gardens that I have seen in any part of universe.

In the Garden of the Capuchins, on the *Boulevard L'Autin*, are to be seen *Comediens les Marronettes and Fantocini*, or Puppet-shews, in the French and Italian manner; an amphitheatre *d'equitation*, or horse riding; another for dancers; *Funambules*, or rope-dancers; *des Escamoteurs*, or jugglers. Here you may behold *la Puce savante*, or the learned Flea; the sacrifice of Jephtha; *L'Ane savant*, or the erudite Ass; the Tiger of Bengal; *le concert hydraulique*, or water concert, &c. &c.

The public gardens, where all are privileged to enter without

payment, on the observance of good manners, are the Tuileries, the *Champs-Elysees*, or Elysian fields; the *Jardin Soufise*; the *Jardin Paphos*; the Garden of the Luxembourg: the Botanic Gardens; the Garden of the Arsenal, &c.

At present there are twenty-two newspapers published in Paris, and each department has its proportionate number. The *Moniteur* of Paris is the paper in which are first published all the official notifications of the government. Each paper, and every species of book, or pamphlet, is subject to a censorial inspection privious to publication.

The *Boulevards of Paris* formed in the earlier ages the bulwarks of the city: they are now continued entirely round Paris, and make perhaps the most variegated and pleasant scene of perambulation in the world. It is scarcely possible to convey an adequate description of this amusing scene, especially of that interesting part which lies between *Place Concorde* and the *Rue Saint Antoino.*

Peace Concorde, heretofore known by the name of *Place Louis quinze*, is the spot where the late King and Queen were guillotined, and, eventually, a great number of those who had voted for the death of this benevolent Sovereign. The same loathsome machine is now used for the common malefactors in the *Place de Greve.* The remains of Louis and Antoinette were thrown, with quick lime, into a rude grave made in the cemetery of the Magdalens, where they are now making a foundation for an immense monument to the honour of the grand armies of France. Here, by a rational inference, it may be supposed, that the dust of this royal pair will constitute a part of that cement which is now binding the marble bases of this temple.

How strongly this illustrates the reasoning of the immortal Shakespeare:—

"Imperial Cæsar dead, and turn'd to clay,
May stop a hold, to keep the wind away."

The road of the Boulevard is wide and well preserved, and each of the footpaths is lined with trees, which form a most agreeable shelter from the heat of the sun, during the summer months. I have already enumerated the theatres which are on the Boulevards: in addition to which there are panoramas, gardens, hot and cold baths, greenhouses, over which they announce the enjoyment of "an eternal spring." *Le Caffe estaminet*, where you can enjoy your pipe, and coffee-houses for tea, where you cannot. The surprising Furioso, the tumbler, dances before you on the tight and slack rope, with more boldness and agilitity than Richer, but not so ga-

ſy and pleaſing; whilſt on the other hand you may ſee feats of horſemanſhip by Franconi, although very inferior to the graceful exertions of the younger Aſtley. Here are conjurors, who ſell fortunate numbers in the lottery for two ſols each, who have not intereſt enough with Fortune to procure a decent coat for themſelves; and prophecying Sybils, who cannot divine at what moment the police will diſſolve their ſpells, and chain their own perſons in durance vile. In the evening you hear a concert in every avenue, and are regaled at the corner of a ſtreet by a ragged minſtrel, ſinging "the delights of rural love," who has crawled from a ſtarving family in the fauxbourg Saint Denis, to gather ſuſtenance for his offspring. You are ſtunned with vociferation "to walk in," and ſee the facetious Mr. Punch and his accommodating ſpouſe; the Gaint and the Dwarf; the celebrated Fire-eater from Lapland; Dutch Birds taking a fort by ſtorm; the Court of King Solomon in all its glory; and the Monkey ſhaving the Cat.

When you are diſpoſed to retire from this noiſy ſcene, you are civily deſired to occupy a chair, for one ſol, where you may lounge and meditate, or participate in the converſation of ſurrounding belles; as the ladies in France will engage in diſcourſe with a well-bred man, without the dread of contamination from the interchange of poliſhed ſentiments.

To ſum up all in a few words, the Boulevards of Paris is one continued fair, where all ages, ſexes, conditions, and nations, appear to unite, to paſs the vacant hours in chequered gaiety, and reduce the claims of want through the medium of pleaſure.

I have now conveyed to you a tolerably correct idea of the preſent ſtate of Paris, but here the pleaſant part of the deſcription ends; the departments of France are truly miſerable, on a compariſon with the counties of England. It is impoſſible to ſtop at a town, or village, in the interior of France, without being nearly overwelmed with beggars, who importune you for money with unceaſing yell; and whoſe ſqualid appearance ſhocks your feelings. Nor is the appearance of France ſo beautifully variegated, nor ſo luxuriantly fruitful, as England. The climate is fine and moderate, and, in the ſouthern parts, more genial than in England, at leaſt for a valetudinarian; but for rural imagery, ſuperb pleaſure-grounds, wholeſome beverage, excellent viands, free argument, and honeſt manners, give me old England, which is, and I hope ever will be, the ſeat of independance, and the garden of the world.

You have deſired me to give you an idea reſpecting the general character of the preſent *Emperor of the French*, and of the leading

perſonages of St. Cloud, and I will endeavour to preſent you with a ſlight ſketch of the parties.

Napolean is about five feet five inches in height, well made, and ſomewhat muſcular; it has been obſerved that, notwithſtanding his fatigues, he has a tendency to be corpulent. His complexion is a pale olive; his eyes piercing; his hair brown, cut ſhort, and uniformly unpowdered. He ſeldom ſmiles, and is, in the natural diſpoſition of his mind, impetuous; but he corrects this habitude by a powerful command of his paſſions. He is very abſtemious, takes ſnuff abundantly, and remains at dinner with the imperial family but *thirty minutes*, when they dine *en famille*. He eats of the plaineſt food, drinks four or five glaſſes of wine, takes his coffee (of which he is extremely fond,) and departs. He paſſes the evening in viſiting the lyceums, or places of public gratuitous education (of which Paris and its environs are full) examines the ſcholars perſonally; enters newly-eſtabliſhed manufactories, and, when he deems the inventor worthy, inveſts him with the inſignia of the legion of honour, which he frequently takes from his own coat, for that purpoſe. On his return to St. Cloud, if in the country, or to the Tuileries, if in town, he hears a concert, converſes, with his family, takes a ſlight repaſt, and retires to bed about eleven o'clock. In the morning he riſes commonly with the lark, goes to his private cabinet, and examines written documents upon the affairs of ſtate, or repreſentations from all the miniſters, both domeſtic and foreign: inſcribes a conciſe reſolution upon each; to be delivered to the proper officers in the courſe of the morning. In all theſe duties he is as regular as Time itſelf; and even when encamped in the field of battle, I am informed that he purſues the ſame ſyſtem upon a narrower baſis. At ſix or ſeven o'clock he rings for his coffee, and then dreſſes himſelf for the day: his dreſs, on ordinary occaſions, is a blue undreſs uniform, with white kerſeymere waiſtcoat and breeches; military boots; a cocked hat, with a ſmall cockade, placed on the very rim, a ſword and the order of the legion of honour, ſuſpended by a red ribbon from his button hole. I ſhould inform you, that no perſon enters his cabinet but his pages, and thoſe only when he is preſent; and when he departs, he takes the key in his pocket.

His library is fitted up in the Engliſh taſte, and rather plain than otherwiſe; it is decorated with marble buſts of great men, among which you find thoſe of the late regretted Mr. Fox, and the immortal Nelſon. The emperor had a great perſonal eſteem for Mr. Fox, and treated him, while that illuſtrious patriot remained

in Paris, with the moſt conciliating attention. I am told that he has remarked that Mr. Fox was to Great Britain what Caſſandra was to the Trojans, always telling truths, but, unfortunately, never believed.

I carried my curioſity ſo far, as to take meaſures to learn what books this extraordinary character was fond of peruſing, and found that Oſſian's Poems, (well tranſlated into Italian), the works of Newton and Leibnitz; Smith, on the Wealth of Nations; the works of Monteſquieu: Tacitus, Guiccardini, &c. formed the leading articles with which he amuſed or informed himſelf in his leiſure hours; if ſuch an active mind can be ſuppoſed to have any leiſure.

To indulge the curioſity of thoſe natives and foreigners, whoſe rank and talents does not entitle them to an introduction at court, he takes an airing every Sunday evening in the gardens of St. Cloud, with the empreſs, the imperial family, and his marſhals: and I have obſerved that his attendant Mameluke is uniformly behind his perſon; and I was told that he ſleeps at the entrance of his apartment, or tent, when he is on duty from the capital.

It cannot be denied that he is indebted for a great portion of his ſucceſs, both in the cabinet and the field, to that judgment which he has diſplayed in ſelecting his miniſters and officers, all of whom have been advanced for their individual merit. He has ſometimes liſtened to the recommendation of diſtinguiſhed perſons, in filling up civil vacancies of little importance, but never any other. Marſhal Augereau is the ſon of a grocer at Paris; Marſhal Lefebvre is the ſon of an inn-keeper. General Vandamme was a tailor in Brabant, and a great majority of the reſt were of the ſame deſcription.

Napoleon endeavours, by every ſpecies of artificial attention, to acquire and retain the good will of his army. He never ſuffers an officer to ſtrike a ſoldier, on any pretence whatever: their puniſhment is through the mediumof ſhame, privations or death. In England, the citizen and ſoldier run parallel in their intereſts: but in France, the ſoldier is paramount in authority to the citizen: and this partiality is perhaps neceſſary in a government, which owes the acquirement and conſolidation of its power to the zeal and fidelity of the national armies.

His ambition is boundleſs, and ſeems to ſwell and extend in proportion as it is oppoſed! If it is aſked, has he any political enemies in France? I would anſwer, truly, many: but the well connected ſyſtem of his government precludes all oppoſition to his

will, and even those enemies are becoming less every day, as the brilliancy of his career neutralizes the enmity of those who deprecate his power, by making their national vanity a party of his personal renown*.

His consort Josephine is supposed to be forty-five years old, though, in the Court Calendar of France she is said to have been born in 1768, which is only making her only one year older than Napoleon, who was born on the 15th of August 1769. This lady is tall, with a well made person, and an expressive countenance. It is said, that when questioned as to the ancestry of Napoleon, when he became First Consul of France, she quickly replied, "That his father was Mars, and his mother was Fortune."

With the situation of the rest of the Napoleon family, the world are pretty well acquainted. They know that Lucien (who is reported to be a man of ability and erudition) lives in a state of exile, at Tivoli near Rome; the causes of this seclusion are perhaps unknown to any but the parties immediately concerned: many are assigned on the Continent, but none absolutely confirmed.

Joseph Napoleon is partially recognized as King of Naples: his consort is sister to M. Antoine, mayor of Marseilles, who is a worthy and unambitious man.

Louis Napoleon is partially recognized as King of Holland, very much against the will of a majority of the Mynheers, who certainly merit the military rigour which they endure. As the Frogs of Batavia croaked most unreasonably at King Log, they must not complain that Fate has sent them a King Stork.

Jerome Napoleon is partially recognised as King of Westphalia, and is to be married to a daughter of the King of Wirtemberg! I have been in company with this new-fledged, monarch, in the United States, where he was accompanied by his wife, the late Miss Patterson of Baltimore, and his physician and secretary. He is a delicately made man, of modest manners, and seemed to me to possess a tolerable understanding: I rather think that "greatness has been thrust upon him," perhaps at the pressing instances of *Madame la*

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* The revenues of France amount to between thirty and forty millions sterling; and the subjects pay, in the aggregate, about 33 per cent. The taxes are chiefly levied on windows, individuals, door-ways, sign-boards, furniture, working patents, as no one is permitted to manufacture *in any way*, without a patent; custom-house duties, which are now so inconsiderable, as not to pay the salaries; post-horses, lodgers, &c. &c.

The sum total for the annual consumption of food in Paris, according to the last calculation, amounts to 258,640,000 francs, each franc being about ten-pence halfpenny in value. One-sixth part of the population of Paris are classed as paupers.

Mère (the Imperial Mother) who is most tenderly attached to this her youngest son.*

Field-Marshal Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel, is minister of war, and among the first personal favourites of Napoleon. To him is assigned the organization of those vast military plans which originate in his warlike master. At the battle of Marengo, this officer, who was second in command, rode up to Bonaparte, when victory was inclining to the Austrians, and exclaimed "General, I fear the day is lost, for the enemy's cavalry have penetrated our right wing." "This is the first time (replied Bonaparte) that I have seen General Berthier in agitation!" on which he galloped off, and placing himself at the head of Desaix's corps of reserve, charged the Austrians, and gained the day.

The present war establishment of France, consists of nearly one million, including the *gens d'armes*, &c. These armies are recruited by an annual levy of 80,000 conscripts, of which 50,000, are raised in the three first months of the year, and 30,000, which are called, the reserve, in the remainder. They are raised by ballot in each department, which furnishes their *quota*, agreeably to their population. All descriptions of persons, excepting the clergy, and registered officers, are liable to this levy, which is selected from those young men who have passed their twentieth year, and not arrived at their twenty-third. When the lot falls on the son of a rich man, from 4 to 15,000 francs are frequently given for a substitute, who must be previously examined and admitted by a military commission in each department. When any of the conscripts are refractory to the marching orders, they are chained together, and sent under an escort to the armies!

M. Champagny is the minister of the interior, to whom is confided the regulation of every thing that leads to the internal prosperity or embellishment of the empire†. He is now raising under the

* In forming the establishment of this young gentleman, we find another glaring instance of ingratitude and baseness. The Abbe Maury, who made the "welkin ring" with praising the high and noble qualities of the royal house of Bourbon, and who was invested with the dignities of a cardinal at Rome, at the express solicitation of the pious aunts of the unhappy Louis the Sixteenth, no sooner found the house of Napoleon imperialized by the Holy Father, than he crawled to Paris, and solicited, and obtained the appointment of Aumonier, or chaplain, to the newly created prince Jerome, whose family he now sanctifies from the pulpit, at the expence of his benedictions as a priest, and of his integrity as a man! Such a duty in the Cardinal Fesch is in consonance with his received obligations, but in the Cardinal Maury it is disgusting.

† Since writing the above, I understand that M. Champagny is made minister for foreign affairs and General Clarke is made minister of the war department.

orders of Napoleon the following superb ſtructures in Paris, viz.

A column in the Place Vendome, to the honour of the French arms; it is to be 150 feet high: in the inſide is a ſpiral ſtaircaſe, and on the outſide are to be placed, many of the cannon which have been taken from the Ruſſians, Auſtrians, Pruſſians, Saxons, and other nations. The ſides are to be decorated with appropriate ſculpture, in imitation of the column of Trajan, at Rome, and on the ſummit is to be placed a ſtatue of Napoleon. To render the effect of this column more ſtriking, they have cut a handſome avenue, from the place Vendome, to the Boulevards.

A Martial Temple, on the Boulevards Saint Honorè, in which are to be placed the ſtatues of all the generals who have ſerved under Napoleon, with the various ſtandards taken in battle: and on plates of gold are to be engraven the names of all the officers and ſoldiers who have fallen; and on plates of ſilver, of all thoſe who may have ſurvived theſe conflicts of horror and carnage.

A Triumphal Arch, at the Tuileries, as already diſcribed.

A Temple to Victory, at the Barriere of the *Champs Elyſees*, which is to be encircled with ſeveral colonnades, and of a magnitude ſo extended, that they have deemed it neceſſary to lay the foundation ninety feet beneath the ſurface.

A new *facade* to the *Palais du Corps Legiſlatif*.

The Column of Roſtock, brought from Pruſſia by Napoleon, where it was erected by Frederick the Great, to commemorate a victory over the French armies.

The New Gallery of the Louvre.

The *Quai Deſaix*, which is to be faced with a piazza.

The Pantheon of Saint Genevieve. The New Bridge of the *Champ de Mars*, &c.

In regard to your queſtion on the ſtate of thoſe public characters who have been ſo conſpicuous during the revolution, and who are yet living: I can only anſwer imperfectly; General Moreau lives at Morriſville, on the banks of the Delaware, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, in America. General Humbert (who was in Ireland) is in a ſtate of domeſtic exile in Nantes, on a ſuſpicion of being acceſſary to the plans imputed to Moreau. Tallien, who overthrew the monſter Robeſpierre, is now a commercial agent in the Adriatic. Barrere, the inflated orator of the democratic aſſemblies of Paris, is now the author of the leading article of the *Argus* of Paris, which is tranſlated into Engliſh under the inſpection of a cenſor. Volney is a ſenator, but is not in favour at St. Cloud: he receives the ſalary, and lives in rural ſequeſtration.

The Abbè Sieyes, who had been the ſecret, but efficient mover of the governing machine, previous to the conſulate of Bonaparte, lives in philoſophic retirement: his inſfuence is ſtill ſuppoſed to be great, but he has never been known to exerciſe it for his own emolument.

I viſited M. Barras at his *chateau*, where he lives, almoſt in a ſtate of ſecluſion from ſociety. He amuſed himſelf with the diverſions of the chace, but the uſe of fire-arms being interdicted by the prefect of that department, in conſequence of an aſſault upon a few *gens d'armes* by ſome robbers, his pleaſures are now confined to reading, and the converſation of a very limited number of viſitors. Such is the recluſe and fallen ſtate of a man, who but a few years ſince was the dictator of France, and the origin of the imperial greatneſs of Napoleon himſelf!

The reſt of the democratic actors, may be preſumed to be in a ſtate of ſecret mortification: thoſe who have virtue, regretting the conſequences of their folly; and, thoſe who are incurably deſperate lamenting that order and ſecurity is reſtored to ſociety on any terms whatever

Thus ends this trivial, but temperate and well meant ſtatement. If you ſhould object to the application of the epithet *great* as applied to the conqueror Napoleon, you muſt recollect that the Grecian Alexander poſſeſſed it on the ſame terms; and until mankind ſhall aſſign a greater portion of honour to their *benefactors*, than their *deſtroyers*, ſuch an annexation of falſe dignity will run current in opinion.

AUSTRIA.

THE Baron de Lichtenſtein has lately publiſhed at Vienna a ſtatiſticical account of the Auſtrian Dominions, in which he ſtates the population to amount to 24,900,000 perſons; of whom 6,400,000 are Germans, 13,000,000 Sclavonians, 3,400,000 Hungarians, and the remainder 2,100,000 is compoſed of people of various nations. The greater part of this population is compoſed of catholics; about 2,000,000 are of the Greek perſuaſion, and about the ſame number of the reformed Greek church; more than 1,000,000 are Proteſtants, and 530,000 are Jews. The nobles of the Auſtrian monarchy amount to 540,000; the eccleſiaſtics to 39,700; the military and its followers to 600,000, without including 940,000 inhabitants of the frontiers who ſerve as militia. The ſubjects of the Auſtrian monarchy occupy 796 cities, 1012 towns, and 65,572 villages.

CATARO.

In extent the Sate of Cataro is very inconſiderable, the whole of its territory compriſing only the banks of the Gulf (in many places ſo hemmed in by the adjoining rocks as ſcarcely to admit a foot-path,) the tongue of land which partly ſeparates the two baſons, and that which lies between the outer baſon and the Adriatic. The number of inhabitants does not exceed 15,000, the bulk of whom are Sclavonians, and profeſs the Greek religion. The Venetian families ſettled here, though few in point of number, form, however, the moſt reſpectable part of the community, we may judge by the influence they ſeemed to poſſeſs over the public affairs of the State. In manners, language, and cuſtoms, theſe differ in no reſpect from the Italians; but the native Sclavonians ſtill retain their own peculiar dreſs and language. The Catarini carry on a little inland commerce with their warlike neighbours the Montenegrins, to whom they ſell arms, ammunition, &c. and purchaſe in return proviſions, ſuch as cattle, poultry, vegetables, and a little corn—for of this latter article they procure their principal ſupply from the Levant. The produce of their own territory is ſo trifling, as ſcarcely to afford a ſcanty ſupply for three months in the year, except in the articles of ſmall wine and oil, of which they make more than ſufficient for home conſumption. In fact, the whole of this State exiſts by its commerce between Trieſte and the Levant, in which trade it employs two or three hundred veſſels, and many of theſe above three hundred tons burthen The Catarini are eſteemed the moſt expert mariners in the Adriatic, for, being compelled by the local ſituation of their teritory to truſt to the ſea, not only for affluence, but for exiſtence, they are taught from childhood to be ſeamen. To the French Government, therefore, at all times ſo anxious for a marine, the occupation of this poſt, as, indeed, of the whole Dalmatian coaſt, muſt be an object well worthy the ſerious attention they have lately paid to it.

The territory of Cataro formerly belonged to the Republic of Venice This, with all the other ci devant Venetian poſſeſſions in Dalmatia and Albania, was ceded to Auſtria by the treaty of Luneville, in whoſe poſſeſſion it continued till it became a part of the price paid to France for the peace of Preſburgh; but, in the mean time, the Ruſſians got poſſeſſion of it, to the ſurpriſe of all Europe. Bonaparte, as it ſerved his purpoſe at that time to detain his troops in Germany, and extort further ſacrifices, failed not to charge the Auſtrian Government with a connivance in this

affair; however, the following particulars will serve to prove, that Russia acquired this post by an accident, as unforeseen by the Austrians as it was unexpected by the French Government. At that time a M. S—HOFFS—Y, an envoy from the Emperor ALEXANDER to the Montenegrins,* (for what purpose it is unnecessary here to mention) resided in the town of Cataro. He saw at once the advantages this harbour would afford the Russians in their enterprizes in the Adriatic, and therefore lost no time in accomplishing his plans. The arguments he made use of are not known, but he clearly convinced the majority of the Catarini (the Greeks,) that Russia alone could protect them from the evils which threatened them under the French dominion. It seems the article of surrender stipulated, that BONAPARTE should occupy Cataro "in forty days after the ratification of the treaty." There is nothing it would appear unusual in this form of expression; but M. S—HOFFS—Y twisted the clause to his own purpose, and insisted that the French, by not arriving precisely to the day fixed upon for its cession by the Austrians, released the latter from the charge of defending it; consequently, being French property, Russia, or any other power at war with France, might take possession without any breach of friendship or respect towards Austria. General BRADY at that time commanded an Austrian garrison at Cataro of 1500 men. The inhabitants however, became clamorous; they insisted that the forty days mentioned in the treaty having expired, their former connection was at an end, and therefore requested the General to walk off about his business. This circumstance was certainly a novelty: yet, novel as it might appear, it would probably have had no effect, had not a barbarous host of freebooters at this time poured down from the adjacent mountains to support the arguments of M. S—HOFFS—Y. The ferocity of these fellows was well known; they began, therefore, to burn and pillage without ceremony—which conduct had the desired effect to frighten the Austrians, and induce them to quit on any terms. A Russian line-of-battle ship, commanded by Capt. BAILEY, (an Englishman,) happened to put in at this moment into the harbour, and cast anchor opposite the fortress of Castel Nuovo.

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* The Montenegrins are a barbarous tribe inhabiting the chain of mountains adjoining to Cataro, free-booters by profession, declared enemies to the Turks, whom they pillage and massacre without mercy, as lawful prize, and all other of their good neighbours, as it suits their convenience. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the geography of this track of country to ascertain whether the Montenegrins be a portion of those barbarous mountaineers, the Morlachians, whom, VOLTAIRE, in his *Essai sur l'Histoire generale*, calls "*Les Peuples les plus farouches de la Terre.*"

Her accidental arrival completed the business. Gen. BRADY's situation became hourly more alarming: the Montenegrins, he knew were little better than savages, and he immediately offered to capitulate with Captain BAILEY, who, of course declined that honor, as he only came there under a neutral flag. The result proved, no doubt, just what had been calculated upon. BRADY, reduced to this necessity, apparently by his fears, delivered up the keys of Castle Nuovo and Cataro to the inhabitants, who, thus free and independent, voluntarily submitted to the dominion of Russia. Capt. BAILEY landed the marines of his ship to occupy the forts; the Austrians marched off; and the French troops, who were already on their way to take possession, were stopped in their career by intelligence of this singular *coup de politique*. What followed is known.—*Athenæum*.

FRENCH FLATTERY.

WE must not suppose that the French were at any time deficient in that style of excessive adulation in their addresses to their sovereigns, of which we now daily see so many specimens, or that it took its rise in favour of their present idol. To say nothing of the flattery with which Louis the Fourteenth was continually fed, we subjoin a curious harangue addressed to Louis the Fifteenth, after his campaign of 1745.

"The conquests of your majesty are so rapid, that we think it absolutely necessary that future Historians should be cautious in their relation, lest posterity should consider them as fables, unworthy of belief. Yet they must be told as an undoubted fact that your Majesty, when at the head of the army, wrote yourself an account of your exploits, having no other table but a *drum*. The most distant ages must learn that the English, those fierce and audacious enemies, jealous of your majesty's fame, were compelled to yield to your prowess the palace of glory. Their allies were only so many witnesses of their shame, and hastened to join their standards only to become the spectators of your majesty's triumph. We venture to tell your majesty, that whatever may be the love you bear your subjects, there is still one way to add to our felicity, by curbing the high courage which you possess, and which would cost us too many tears, if it exposed to the certain danger of war your majasty's precious life or that of the young hero, the object of our fondest hopes!"

Such an address to princes so little warlike as Louis XV. and his son, was the height of falsehood and absurdity. The military exploits of NAPOLEON justify the language of flattery, whatever we may think of the rest of his character.

SOME ACCOUNT OF BRAZIL.

THE NOW INTENDED SEAT OF THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT.

BRAZIL is ſeated between the mouth of the greater river of the Amazons under the equator, and the river Plata, in the thirty-fifth degree ſouth latitude, and between the thirty-fifth and forty firſt degree of weſt longitude; it being bounded on the north by the mouth of the river Amazons and the Atlantic Ocean; on the eaſt by the ſame ocean; on the ſouth by the river Plata, and on the weſt by a chain of mountains which divides it from Spaniſh America and the country of the Amazons, it being two thouſand five hundred miles in length along the coaſt, from north to ſouth, and about nine hundred miles in breadth. The ſettlements of the Portugueſe, however, reach to no very great extent within land. PETER ALVAREZ CABRAL had the good fortune to diſcover the Brazils by chance.—This Portugneſe Admiral was going with his fleet beyond the Cape of Good Hope. To avoid falling in with the calms on the coaſt of Africa, he kept ſo far out at ſea, that he came within ſight of unknown land, lying to the weſtward. He was driven thither by ſtreſs of weather, and anchored on the coaſt in the fifteenth degree of ſouth latitude, at a place which he called Porto-ſequro. He took poſſeſſion of the country, and gave it the name of Santa Cruz, which was afterwards changed for that of Brazil, becauſe the Brazil-wood was the moſt valuable production of that country to the Europeans, who uſe it in dying. The ſoil of Brazil is generally very good, growing timber of various kinds, fit for any uſe. Their ſavannas or meadows are plentifully covered with graſs and herbs, and, where cultivated, produce every thing proper for the climate, as ſugar canes, tobacco, cotton, indigo, maze, and various delicious fruits. No ſort of corn thrives in Brazil ſo well as maize. Wheat and rye, from the extreme richneſs of the ſoil, and the want of the art of cultivating them, grow too rank and run to ſtraw: their ſeed time is at the beginning of the rainy ſeaſon, and their harveſt but a few weeks after its termination. The trees and ſhrubs proper to the country, bear leaves, bloſſoms, and fruit all the year round; and the ſame is obſerved of their oranges, limes, and many other fruits that have been carried thither from other climes. Their grapes are the moſt delicious, and would ripen through the whole year, were due pains taken in the pruning of them.

As to their minerals, they have gold, and some silver, and there are found abundance of diamonds, jasper, emeralds, and other precious stones. Gold was first found in the mountains, which lie adjacent to the city of Rio Janeiro. The occasion of its discovery is variously related; but the common account is, that the Indians on the back of the Portuguese settlements were observed by the soldiers employed in an expedition against them, to make use of this metal for their fishing-hooks; and their manner of procuring it being inquired into, it appeared that great quantities of it were annually washed from the hills, and left among the sand and gravel that remained in the vallies after the running off, or evaporation of the waters. It is not a century since any quantities of gold worth notice have been imported from Brazil to Europe; but from that time the annual imports from thence have been continually augmented by the discovery of places in other provinces, where it is to be met with as plentifully as at the first about Rio Janeiro: and it is now said, that a small slender vein of it spreads through all the country, at about twenty four feet from the surface; but this vein is deemed too thin to answer the expence of digging. However, when the rivers or rains have had any course for a considerable time, the gold may always be collected, the water having separated the metal from the earth, and deposited it in the sands: whence it is esteemed an infallible method of procuring it, to divert a stream from its channel, and to ransack its bed. Indeed there are, properly speaking, no gold mines in Brazil, all the gold being collected either from rivers, or the beds of torrents after floods.—The discovery of diamonds, though much more recent, was made in like manner in particular parts of the gullies of torrents, and the beds of rivers. It was soon, however, represented to the KING of PORTUGAL, that if such plenty of diamonds should be found, as appeared probable, it would so depretiate their value, that, besides ruining the Europeans who had any quantity of Indian diamonds in their possession, it would render the discovery itself of no importance, and prevent HIS MAJESTY from receiving any advantage from it. On these considerations, the KING thought proper to restrain the general search for these precious stones; and for that purpose erected a Diamond Company, with an exclusive Charter.

Brazil is divided into 15 Provinces, or Chieftainships; of which eight only are immediately annexed to the Crown, the rest being fiefs, made over to some of the Nobility for extraordinary state services. The principal city is St. Salvador, in the province of

the same name, and so called from the safety and commodiousness of is harbour. It is situated on a hill, in 12 deg. 11 min. south latitude, is populous, magnificent, and, beyond comparison, the most opulent and gay city in all Brazil. It contains about 20,000 Portuguese, and nearly four times that number of Negro inhabitants. The trade carried on here is prodigious; the Gentry are well educated, and polite; but the vulgar are ignorant, and brutal. The harbour is capable of receiving ships of any burthen; and its entrance strongly guarded by a regular fort called St. Anthony's. Close by this fort all ships must pass that anchor here. There are several other commanding forts built on adjacent rocks, near the entrance of the harbour.—The garrison of this city in times of peace does not exceed 500 men. The houses of the city are handsome, and built mostly of brick or stone; the churches, convents, or hospitals, are not only built in a most sumptuous manner, but are adorned with every thing rich and costly, particularly with fine paintings. The upper part has many splendid structures, particularly the Cathedral of St. Salvador. The Church lately belonging to the Jesuits' College is very magnificent, and built of marble brought from Europe. The Viceroy's palace is a most superb building, as is that of the Archbishop. The Courts of judicature are also grand structures. The principal streets are spacious, and well paved. The inhabitants are too much prone to effeminacy and indolence. Indeed nothing can be better adapted to promote every thing that is licentious and insubordinate, than the unnatural combination of slavery, idleness, and the resources so easily drawn for a licencious life. In the more southern provinces, particularly Rio de Janeiro, the now intended seat of the Portuguese Government, the inhabitants are far from being so effeminate or corrupt. They are all suffered to go armed, even the emancipated Negroes and Creoles, which occasions frequent, and sometimes very fatal broils. Before the Portuguese planted Brazil, the country was divided among tribes, every tribe or family cultivating what portion of land they thought fit, and removing their dwellings and occupancy whenever they pleased; every man, however, being considered the proprietor of the ground he occupied, till he acquitted it for some more promising situation. Their towns then consisted of five or six immense houses, each of which contained from two to three hundred people; over these the head of the tribe presided; the chief ornaments of their dwellings were their bows, arrows, spears and other arms. The Brazilians, who inhabit the northern part,

of the country, are called by the Portuguese the Tapuyers; and those of the southern the Tupinambes; the former are of a good stature, of a dark copper complexion, their hair black, and hanging over their shoulders; but they have none on their bodies or faces, and go almost naked: the women only wearing a slight covering of leaves at the waist. The Tupinambes are inferior in size, and less dark in their complexion than their neighbours, who lie nearer the line; they have flat noses, which are made so in their infancy, and are esteemed a beauty; they have black curled hair, and paint themselves like the northern Brazilians. The general food of the whole country is bread, made of *casseva* into cakes, like sea biscuits; they feed also on other roots, fruits, herbs, fish, oil, and such venison, as they take in hunting. They have been falsely represented by some Dutch historians as Cannibals, living upon human flesh. Their chief liquor is water, which they have in the greatest plenty and purity; but they also make fermented liquors of their fruits, honey, &c.; with which they sometimes indulge to excess. They have acquired but few arts beyond that of spinning coarse articles, and forming their bows and arrows, spears, &c.; hunting, fishing, and fowling are their business rather than their diversion, as necessary, for the support of their families. They have some notions of a future state, and admit a state of rewards and punishments, according to their valour or cowardice. The good, they say, shall visit their ancestors, who dwell in a delightful place beyond the Andes. It is generally allowed that the native Brazilians are a tractable and ingenious race of people, ready to learn any art or science that the Portuguese may be diposed to teach them, and profit much by the instruction they received from the Jesuits. Nay the Revolution that is now about to place their Sovereign amongst them, providentially afford the means of their deliverance from the bonds of ignorance and oppression, and enable them to participate in the blessings of a more enlightened and humane Government!

THE ISLAND OF MADEIRA.

Madeira was first discovered by Joas Gonzales Zarco, a Portuguese, on the 2d July, 1419: it is about 55 English miles in length, and 10 in breadth. Funchal is the capital of the island, and residence of the governor. The population, forty years ago, was 63,913 souls.

The weather is, in general, mild and temperate: in summer it is very moderate on the higher parts of the island, whither the better sort of people retire for the season; and in the winter the snow remains there for several days, whilst it is never known to continue above a day or two in the lower parts. The common people of this island are of a tawny colour, and well shaped: though they have large feet, owing, perhaps, to the efforts they are obliged to make in climbing the craggy paths of this mountainous country.

Their faces are oblong; their eyes dark; their hair naturally falls in ringlets, and begins to crisps in some individuals, which may be owing to inter-marriages with negroes: in general they are hard featured, but not disagreeable. Their women are too frequently ill-favoured, and destitute of the florid complexions of northern ladies: they are small, have prominent cheek bones, large feet, an ungraceful gait, and the colour of the darkest brunette. The just proportion of their bodies, the fine form of their hands, and their large lively eyes, seem in some measure to compensate for these defects.

The labouring men, in summer, wear linen trowsers, a coarse shirt, a large hat, and a long cloak, which they sometimes carry over their arm. The women wear a petticoat, and a short corselet, or jacket, closely fitting their shapes, which is a simple, and often not an inelegant dress. Those that are unmarried tie their hair on the crown of their head, on which they wear no covering. The country people are exceedingly sober and frugal: their diet, in general, consisting of bread and onions, or other roots, and very little animal food. Their common drink is water, or an infusion of the remaining rind or skin of the grape (after it has passed through the wine press.) which, when fermented, acquires some tartness or acidity, but cannot be kept very long. The wine for which the island is famous, and which their own hands prepare, seldom, if ever, regales them. Their principal occupation is the planting and raising of the vines; but as that branch of agriculture requires little attendance, as the warmth of the climate renders great provision against the inclemencies of the weather unnecessary; these circumstances, and the ease with which the cravings of appetite are satisfied, must tend to render the inhabitants indolent, especially when not stimulated to industry by an active government. The vineyards are held only on an annual tenure, and the farmer reaps but four-tenths of the produce; four-tenths are paid in kind to the owner of the land, one-tenth to the

king, and one-tenth to the clergy. Oppreſſed as they are, however, they have preſerved a high degree of cheerfulneſs and contentment; their labours are commonly alleviated with ſongs, and in the evening they aſſemble from different cottages to dance to the drowſy muſic of the guittar. The inhabitants of the towns are more ill-favoured than the country people, and often pale and lean.

The men wear French clothes, commonly black, which do not ſeem to fit them, and have been in faſhion in the polite world about half a century ago. Their ladies are delicate, and have agreeable features: but the characteriſtic jealouſy of the men ſtill locks them up, and deprives them of a happineſs which the country people, amidſt all their diſtreſſes, enjoy. Many of the better ſort of people are a kind of *petite nobleſſe*, which we would call *gentry*, whoſe genealogical pride makes them unſociable and ignorant, and cauſes a ridiculous affectation of gravity. The landed property is in the hands of a few ancient families, who live at Funchal, and in the various towns on the iſland.

Madeira conſiſts of one large mountain, whoſe branches riſe every where from the ſea towards the centre of the iſland, converging to the ſummit, in the midſt of which is an exavacation called the *Val* by the inhabitants, always covered with a freſh and delicate herbage.

The ſtones on the iſland ſeem to have been in the fire, are full of holes, and of a blackiſh colour: in ſhort the greater part of them are lava. The ſoil of the whole iſland is a tarras mixed with ſome particles of clay, lime, and ſand, and has much the ſame appearance as ſome earths on the iſland of Aſcenſion. From this circumſtance, and from the excavation on the ſummit of the mountain, it is probable that in ſome remote period a volcano has produced the lava and the ochreous particles, and that the *Val* was formerly the crater.

Many rivulets and brooks deſcend from the ſummits in deep chaſms or glens, which ſeparate the various parts of the iſland; the beds of the brooks are in ſome places covered with ſtones of all ſizes, carried down from the brows of the pricipices by the violence of the winter rains or floods or melted ſnow. The water is conducted by wears or channels through the vineyards, where each proprietor has the uſe of it for a certain time. Plantations of eddoes are common on this iſland, whoſe roots are eaten by the country people, and whoſe leaves ſerve to feed the hogs. The ſweet patatoe is planted for the ſame purpoſe, and make a principal article of diet; together with cheſtnuts, which grow in ex-

tensive woods on the higher parts of the island, where the vine will not thrive. Wheat and barley are likewise sown, especially in places where the vine is decaying through age; but the crops do not produce above three months' supply, and the inhabitants are obliged to have recourse to other articles of food, besides importing considerable quantities of provisions from North America in exchange for wine.

The great produce of Madeira is the wine, from which it has acquired fame and support. Where the soil, exposure, and supply of water will admit, the vine is cultivated. One or more walks, about a yard or two wide, intersect each vineyard, and are included by a stone wall two feet high. Along these walks, which are arched over with laths about seven feet high, they erect wooden pillars at regular distances, to support a lattice work of bamboos, which slope down on each side of the walk, till it is only a foot and a half or two feet high, in which elevation it extends over the whole vineyard. The vines in this manner are supported from the ground, and the people have room to root out the weeds that spring up among them. In the season of the vintage they creep under this lattice-work, cut off the grapes and lay them into baskets, some bunches of these grapes weigh six pounds and upwards. Ripening the grapes in the shade contributes to give the Madeira wines that excellent flavour and body for which they are so remarkable. The enclosures of the vineyards consist of walls, and hedges of prickly pear, pomegranates, myrtles, brambles, and wild roses. The gardens produce peaches, apricots, quinces, apples, pears, walnuts, chestnuts, and many other European fruits, together with now and then some of the tropical plants, such as bananas, guavas, and pine apples.

All the common domestic animals of Europe are likewise found at Madeira; and their mutton and beef, though small, is very well tasted. Their horses are small, but surefooted, and with great agility climb the difficult paths, which are the only means of communication in the country. They have no wheel carriages of any kind; but in the towns they use a sort of dray or sledge, formed of two pieces of plank joined by a cross piece, which make an acute angle before: these are drawn by oxen, and are used to transport casks of wine, and other heavy goods, to and from the warehouses.

The animals of the feathered tribe, which live wild here, are more numerous than the wild quadrupeds; there being only the common grey rabbit here, as a representative of the last mentioned

clafs. Tame birds, fuch as turkeys, geefs, ducks, and hens, are very rare, which is, perhaps, owing to the fcarcity of corn.

There are no fnakes whatfoever in Madeira; but all the houfes, vineyards, and gardens fwarm with lizards. The friars of one of the convents complained to Mr. Forfter, that this vermin deftroyed the fruit in their gardens: they had, therefore, placed a brafs kettle on the ground to catch them, as they are conftantly running about in queft of food; and as, when once in the kettle, they cannot get back again, on account of the fmoothnefs of its fides The fhores of Madeira, and the neighbouring ifles, are but very indifferently fupplied with fifh: confequently, in order to the rigid obfervance of Lent, they are forced to import dry fifh from New-foundland, and pickled herrings from Gottenburg.

The appearance of Funchal bay is very fingular by night, as well as beautiful by day: the lights rifing one over another, up to the Mountain Chapel, have a very pleafing effect.

The air of this ifland is fo clear and falubrious, that there are always a great number of invalids from the northern parts of Europe refiding here; efpecially thofe who have pulmonic complaints. It is not, however exempted from fevers and other continental difeafes; for I was told by an Englifh phyfician, a refident on the ifland, that during the months of September and October, 1802, it had been vifited by the fame epidemic catarrhal fever which made fuch ravages in the months of December, January, and February following, in England and on the Continent.

PERSIA.

AMONG the gigantic projects of French ambition, a paffage to India through Perfia has been propofed. By the lateft accounts we learn, that a military furvey, by French Officers, had commenced from Conftantinople to the fhores of the Indus; and Juffut Bey, attended by a French interpreter, lately arrived at Paris, as Ambaffador from the Perfian Court. Under thefe circumftances, the political philofopher will look with attention to the fources of information on the prefent ftate of Perfia. This country, from Hindoftan, the eaftern frontier, to the weftern mountains of Elwind, is 1200 miles in length, and 1000 miles in breadth, from the deferts on the Indian Ocean, to the inhofpitable diftricts bordering on the Sea of Aral. The authorities with which the learned are acquainted, are thofe of Strabo, Pliny, the hiftorians of Alexander, and, among the Arabian writers, Ebn Houkal, Edrifi,

and the princely Abulfeda. All the most important authorities, on the coast extending from the Tigris and Euphrates to the confines of the eastern peninsula, are given in the Voyage of Nearchus; and the Periplus of the Erithrean Sea, by the learned Dean of Westminster. Our government has not been wholly inattentive to this subject; and, in 1774, a little squadron was equipped from Bombay, in order to explore the coast between the Indus and the Gulph of Persia, of which there had been scarcely any account since the time of Alexander the Great. When the Romans obtained possession of Egypt, the Indian trade, which had been conducted by land to the Caspian Sea, and through the defiles of Mount Caucasus to the Euxine, received a different direction, and the treasures of the East were conveyed to Europe by the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. The most curious document on this new channel of communication, is Cosma's Indicopleustes, written A. D. 535, by which we learn, that the trade continued on the same footing from the reign of Claudius to the termination of the 5th century, and that in that period the Island of Ceylon was considered as the grand emporium of Oriental commerce.

The population of modern Persia is supposed to exceed ten millions; and the military force is estimated at 200,000.

The Persians never were a maritime people, because some of the precepts in the laws of Zoroaster must be disregarded in long voyages. As the Mahometan religion is adverse to trade, here also, as well as in Turkey, commercial intercourse is conducted by foreigners. As in the one, the Christians and Jews are the traders, so here, the natives of Armenia and Hindostan. The revenue of Persia is about five millions, of which three are derived from the Eastern, and two from the Western Monarchy.

Peter the Great once held the mountainous provinces adjacent to the Caspian Sea. The alliance with Candahar, or the Eastern despot, in the present circumstances, would be of the greatest consequence to the security of our dominions in India. The nature of the country presents innumerable difficulties, which will require all the ardour of enterprise possessed by Bonaparte to overcome. Persia has been called by an intelligent writer (Chandin) a country of mountains. In the contracted vallies there is little or no produce. No Asiatic country is so deficient in rivers, if we exclude the bladeless, leafless regions of Arabia. Excepting in the North, and among some of the Western mountains, not a single tree is to be found to shelter the weary traveller. Contemplating the country in a military point of view, it should not escape no-

tice, that the horses of Persia are more excellent and beautiful than any in the world, and that the camels are powerful and numerous.' It is well known that Tippoo constantly employed agents in Persia, to provide horses for his cavalry.

THE PRINCE OF THE PEACE.

The crisis of this fortune-favoured Minion's fate being now arrived, and who may perhaps have fallen never to rise again, the following anecdotes, drawn from an authentic source, will no doubt interest our Readers.

DON MANUEL GODY DE ALVAREZ, Prince of the Peace, was born on the 8th of March, 1767, at Badajoz, in the province of Estremadura, of very obscure parents. Early in his life he was sent to Madrid, with his elder brother Luis, to serve as privates in the King's Life Guards, his family not having sufficient to support them as Cadets in the army. Manuel remained in the Guards in obscurity, until his brother's banishment. This took place in consequence of the late King having reason to suspect that the Princess of Asturias (now the Queen) was particularly attached to him. So much was Charles III. alarmed by this consideration, that he ordered Luis to be exiled from Madrid for life: he was allowed but two hours to prepare for his departure. He was strictly enjoined never to approach within 25 leagues of the Court. He obtained, however, a Company in the Provincial Militia in the place of his birth, with a Cross of the Military Order of Alcantara. During his exile, which continued until the King's death in 1788, Luis received many valuable presents sent him by the Princess of Asturias. The presents were forwarded by Manuel, who was introduced to the Princess by the Duchess of Alva, under pretence of hearing him play and accompany on the guitar, which he did *con gracia*.—On the death of Charles III. the same Courier who brought the News into the district where he resided, brought him (Luis) his pardon, with the Commission of Colonel in the Life Guards, and orders to repair to Madrid without delay.

Almost immediately after the return of Luis, the elevation of Manuel commenced; a new appointment was created for him, that of Adjutant-General of the Life Guards, with the rank of Major General in the army. He did not hold this situation long, when he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and created a Grandee of Spain of the first class, by the title of Duke De Alcudia: the King granting him the royal domains of Alcudia,

together with the revenues of the most valuable of the Four Military Orders.—His power soon became so considerable, that the proudest Grandees felt it necessary to solicit his interest to obtain even ordinary favours from the Court. Even the Grand Council of Castile, with the philosopher and patriot, Count D'Aranda at its head, could make no stand against him. At the commencement of the war with the Oligarchy of France, in 1793, the pusillanimous opinion of the Council of Castile was in favour of defensive operations; that the several passes of the Pyrennean Mountains should be strongly guarded, and the army considerably augmented, before a thought should be entertained of sending any forces into the French territory. But the Duke of Alcudia thought otherwise, and his opinion prevailed. The Council was dissolved for presuming to resist it, and the Count D'Aranda was banished to Saragossa.

The war with France had been badly conducted from the beginning, on the part of Spain; and the critical situation of that country in 1795, compelled the Duke of Alcudia to exchange his plan, and to think only of the means of repairing the injuries the nation had sustained through his rashness and folly. A peace was called for by the people, who seemed to believe it would heal all their wounds.

Peace upon any terms appeared to the superficial mind of the Duke of Alcudia, the best expedient that could be adopted: he therefore precipitately concluded a peace with France, equally disadvantageous and dishonourable: it left the Spanish Monarchy at the mercy of the French Republic—with a territory abridged—her resources considerably diminished—her army almost broken down, and her spirit nearly exhausted. The popular joy and gratitude, however, was extreme; and the King, instead of punishing an ignorant and presumptuous Minister, conferred upon the peace-maker the title of Prince of the Peace!

Perhaps there is not to be found among the many incapable members of the Cabinets of most Princes of Europe, a person so inferior in talents, or in any mental acquirement; but the exclusive partiality of the Queen, who had procured him the favour of the King, supplies all defects—overlooks all errors—and bestows all advancements. In opposition to the wishes of the Nobility, and to counteract their jealousy, he has made a vast addition of upstarts, like himself to the Noblesse of Spain.

In providing for his relations he has been nearly as extravagant as Napoleon Bonaparte himself. Every person who can claim the least affinity to him, either direct or indirect, lineal or collate-

ral, is ſure of a good place, whatever his abilities may be. The firſt offices in the country are occupied by his relations.—His father, who was almoſt illiterate, was elevated to one of the higheſt ſituations in Spain. His elder brother is Viceroy of Mexico and the Weſt Indies; and his younger brother Diego, who is nearly an ideot, has been promoted to the rank of Captain-General in the Army, with large penſions.

The annual revenue of the Prince of the Peace himſelf, from his numerous places and penſions, and from the many eſtates given him by the royal bounty, amounts to 350,000 dollars, about 125,000l. Sterling; but as he is maſter of the royal treaſury, no other bounds are ſet to his expences than his own diſcretion. He is ſuppoſed to have placed conſiderable ſums in the public funds of England, France, and Holland, in his own name, or in that of his wife. The lady is daughter of an uncle of the King, whoſe marriage to a ſubject was regarded as a *miſalliance*, and never confirmed by the late or preſent King. So great, however, was his authority, that ſhe was admitted at Court with all the honours and diſtinctions due to a Princeſs of the Blood.

ANECDOTES RELATIVE TO THE CIVIL HISTORY, RELIGION, LAWS, LEARNING, ARTS, COMMERCE, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, DRESSES, &c. OF THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN—*From the Landing of Julius Cæſar, A. C. 55, to the Invaſion of the Saxons, A. D. 449.*

(Not commonly, or but partially, noticed by general Hiſtorians.)

(Continued from our laſt Journal.)

———"To know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wiſdom."

MILTON.

LIQUORS OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS.

As we have every reaſon to ſuppoſe that water was the original beverage of all nations, it follows that this was likewiſe the liquor of our anceſtors. Not long after, we are led to conclude, from the ſimilar cuſtoms of other infant ſtates, that they began to drink the milk, and perhaps the blood of animals mixed with milk: which cuſtom Virgil, in his Georgics, attributes to the early

Romans. If we could believe *Salerius*, some of the Britons who inhabited Ireland were such horrid savages, that they even drank the blood of their enemies whom they had slain in battle. But this is hardly credible, as are several other things which this writer says of the extreme barbarism of the people of Ireland, with whom the Romans were but very little acquainted.

However this may be, it is evident, from history, that very few nations continued long unacquainted with the use of fermented liquors, which served to warm and strengthen their bodies, as well as to exhilarate their spirits—That the Ancient Britons were so far from being strangers to such liquors, when they were first invaded by the Romans, intemperance is urged against them as one of their natural vices.

Mead.

Mead, before the introduction of agriculture into this island, or honey diluted with water, was probably, the only strong liquor known to its inhabitants, in the same circumstances. This continued to be a favourite beverage amongst the ancient Britons and their posterity, long after they became acquainted with other liquors. The *mead maker* was the *eleventh* person in dignity in the courts of the ancient princes of Wales, and took place of the physician.

Beer and Ale.

After the introduction of agriculture, beer or ale became the most general drink of all the British nations who practised that art, as it had been of all the Celtic people on the continent. The method by which our ancestors made their ale is thus described by *Isidorius* and *Orosius*:—"The grain is steeped in water, and made to germinate, by which its spirits are excited, and set at liberty; it is then dried and ground; after which it is infused in a certain quantity of water, which, being fermented, becomes a pleasing, warming, and intoxicating liquor." This ale was sometimes made of wheat, oats, and millet, but most commonly of barley.

Wine.

If the Phœnicans or Greeks imported any wine into Britain before Cæsar's invasion, it was in very small quantities: the great probability is, that they did not import any, finding they could barter for their tin, hides, &c. &c with brass and trinkets of no great value. After the invasion, we find that wine was not only imported from the continent in considerable quantities, but some

ſucceſsful attempts were made to cultivate vines and make wine in Britain.*

Meals, Mode of Eating, &c.

The ancient Britons ate only twice a day, making a ſlight breakfaſt in the forenoon, and a ſupper towards evening, when the labours and diverſions of the day were cloſed—the laſt was their chief meal, at which, when they had an opportunity, they ate and drank with great freedom, and ſometimes to exceſs.†

On theſe occaſions the gueſts ſat in a circle upon the ground, with a little hay, graſs or the ſkin of ſome animal under them, and a low table or ſtool was ſet before each perſon, with a portion of meat allotted to him. In this diſtribution, they never neglected to ſet the largeſt and beſt pieces before thoſe who were moſt diſtinguiſhed for their rank, their exploits, or their riches. Every gueſt took the meat that was ſet before him in his hands, and, tearing it with his teeth, fed upon it in the beſt manner he could. If any perſon found a difficulty of ſeparating any part of the meat with his hands and teeth, he made us of a large knife, which lay in a particular part of the room for the benefit of the whole company. The ſervants and children of the family ſtood behind the gueſts, ready to help them to any thing they wanted.‡

The diſhes on which the meat was ſerved up, were, either of wood, or earthen ware, or a kind of baſkets made of oſiers; in which manufacture the Britons excelled any other country in Europe. Their drinking veſſels were, for the moſt part, made of the horns of oxen and other animals; but thoſe of the Caledonians conſiſted of large ſhells, which are ſtill uſed by ſome of their poſterity in the highlands of Scotland. The *horns*, too, are likewiſe to be found in many parts of Ireland, deſcending in ſome families like heir-looms for many generations. They likewiſe uſe them in the public breweries of Ireland, to try the quality of the different ales.

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* That vines might have thriven at that time in Britain is very probable, from thoſe changes in climate which will, for the moſt part unacountably, happen in the courſe of ages. Beſide, countries grown warmer or cooler from their cultivation. Jamaica, in point of heat, could not be endured little more than half a century ago. France produced no wine in the time of the Romans. The Tyber and *Pontus Euxinus* were, according to Juvenal and Ovid, occaſionally frozen, which never happens at preſent; as was the Adriatic in the eight century: nay, it is not improbable that vines may now thrive in this country under ſouthern aſpects and particular cultivation.

† Sibbald, Scotia Illuſtrata:

‡ Athæneus—Diodorus Siculus.

Diversions of the ancient Britons.

The amusements of our ancestors, we are told, consisted of feasting, music, and dancing; particularly their martial dancing, which was performed by moving to quick measure, surrounded by sharp-pointed swords and spears, which they performed with great grace and agility.

Hunting, as it was a kind of apprenticeship to war, was likewise a favourite diversion. By this they freed their country from many destructive animals, as well as procured others for their daily subsistance.

The British youth likewise excelled in all the athletic exercises—such as swimming, leaping, running, wresting, throwing the stone, darting the lance, riding, driving the chariot, &c. &c. &c.

"If we fly" (says the gallant Boadicea to her army, when she fought the last battle for her life and throne,) "we are so swift of foot, that the Romans cannot overtake us: if they fly, they cannot escape our pursuit: we can likewise pass over our rivers by swimming, which the Romans hardly dare to do in boats."

Funerals of the ancient Britons.

They burned their dead bodies on funeral piles; and it was the custom to throw into these piles many of those things and animals which the deceased most delighted in. In some particular cases, their nearest relations and friends flung themselves into the flames, under a persuasion that they should go and live with their friends in a future state. But this was neither general, nor was it an act of their religion; it arose rather from an heroic affection to the deceased, and, as such, had its occasional admirers and followers.

Such was the character of our British ancestors, in which we find, as in the infancy of most states, many plain, simple, and natural manners, where there were little or no temptations to inflame or means to gratify them; on the contrary, many ferocious and vindictive passions, from being under fewer restrains from religion and government, and more influenced by the unsettled state of society. In short, circumstances and events in a great degree remould our conditions and ways of thinking, or, as our great poet of nature says,

> "Our judgments are a parcel of our fortunes.
> Where *outward* things do so affect the *inward*,
> As to suffer all alike."

Shakspeare.

The period was now arrived when the Britons were no longer to be considered as a province of Rome; and though they were no doubt, much more polished and refined in most of their arts and sciences in which the Romans excelled all other nations, yet abandoned by them, the Britons sunk into their original obscurity—indeed much worse, as, enervated by the vices of their conquerors, they lost, in a great degree, that martial spirit, accommodating manners, and inventive resources, which they originally possessed. The cause of this abandonment was as follows:—

The Roman empire, which had diffused slavery and oppression, alternately with peace and the arts of civilization, over so considerable a part of the globe for many ages, was, towards the close of the fifth century, approaching its final dissolution. Italy and the center of the empire, removed, during so many ages, from all concerns in the wars, had entirely lost the military spirit, and were peopled by an enervated race, equally disposed to submit to a foreign yokes or to the tyranny of their own rulers. The emperors found they were obliged to recruit their legions from the frontier provinces, where the genius of war, though languishing, was not totally extinct; and these mercenary forces, careless of laws and civil institutions, established a military government, no less dangerous to the sovereign than the people.

The farther progress of the same disorders introduced the bordering barbarians into the service of Romans; and these fierce nations, having now added discipline and skill to their native bravery, could no longer be restrained by the impotent policy of the emperors, who were accustomed to employ the one in the destruction of the other. Sensible of their own force, and allured by the prospect of so rich a prize, the northern barbarians, in the reign of Arcadius and Honorius, assailed at once all the frontiers of the Roman empire, and having first satiated their avidity with plunder, began to think of fixing a settlement in the wasted provinces: the more distant barbarians, who occupied the deserted habitatious of the former, advanced in their acquisitions, and pressed with their incumbent weight the Roman state, already unequal to the load which it sustained.

The emperors here committed a great mistake, which partly arose from the enervated spirit of the empire; for instead of arming the people in their own defence, which would have inspired them to fight *pro aris et focis*, they recalled all the distant legions in whom they could repose confidence, and collected the whole

military force for the defence of the capital and center of the empire. The neceſſity of ſelf-preſervation had ſuperſeded the ambition of power, and the ancient point of honour, of *never contracting the limits of the empire*, could no longer be attended to in this deſperate extremity.

Britain, from its ſituation, was removed from the fury of thoſe barbarous incurſions; and being alſo a remote province, not much valued by the Romans, the legions which defended it were carried over to the protection of Italy and Gaul. But this province, though ſecured by the ſea againſt the inroads of the greater tribes of barbarians, found enemies on its frontiers, who took advantage of its preſent defenceleſs ſituation. In ſhort, the *Picts* and *Scots*, who dwelt in the northern parts beyond the wall of Antoninus, made incurſions upon their peaceable and effeminate neighbours, and, beſide the temporary depredations which they committed, threatened the whole province with ſubjection; or, what the inhabitants more dreaded, with plunder and devaſtation.

We have in a former number, given the ſuppoſed etymology of the *Picts* and *Scots*;—the former ſeem to have been a tribe of the native Britiſh race, who have been chaſed into the norther parts by the conqueſt of Agricola, had there intermingled with the ancient inhabitants. The other, derived from the ſame Celtic original, had firſt been eſtabliſhed in Ireland, had ſent over a colony to the north-weſt coaſts of this iſland, and been long accuſtomed, as well from their old as their new ſeats, to infeſt the Roman province by their piracy and rapine. Theſe two tribes, finding their more opulent neighbours expoſed to invaſion, ſoon broke over the Roman wall, no longer defended by the Roman arms; and though a contemptible enemy in themſelves, met with no reſiſtance from the unwarlik inhabitants.

The Britons, accuſtomed to have recourſe to the emperors for defence as well as government, made ſupplications to Rome, and one legion was ſent over for their protection. This force, ſmall as it was, was an overmatch for the barbarians,repelled their invaſion, routed them in every engagement, and having chaſed them into their ancient limits, returned in triumph to the defence of the ſouthern parts of the empire. Their retreat brought on a new invaſion of the enemy—the Britons made again an application to Rome, and obtained again the aſſiſtance of a legion, which, like the former, proved effectual for their relief. But the Romans, now reduced to extremities at home, and fatigued with thoſe diſtant expeditions, informed the Britons, "that they muſt no longer look to

them for succour, exhorted them to arm in their own defence, and urged, that as they were now their own masters, it became them to protect, by their valour, that independence which their ancient lords had conferred upon them."

That they might leave the island with a better grace, the Romans assisted them in erecting a new the wall of Severus, which was built entirely of stone, and which the Britons had not, at that time, artisans skilful enough to repair—and having done this last good office to the inhabitants, they bade a final adieu to Britain about the year A. D. 448, after having been masters of the most considerable part of it during the course of near four centuries.

But the Britons, incapable of feeling the blessings of emancipation, regarded this present of liberty as fatal to them, and were in no condition to put in practice the prudent advice given them by the Romans, of arming in their own defence. Unaccustomed both to the perils of war and to the cares of civil government, they found themselves incapable of forming or executing any measures for resisting the incursions of the barbarians. Gratian also, and Constantine, two Romans, who had a little before assumed the purple in Britain, had carried over to the continent the flower of the British youth: and having perished in their unsuccessful attempts on the imperial throne, had despoiled the island of those who, in this desperate extremity, were best able to defend it.*

The Picts and Scots finding that the Romans had finally relinquished Britain, now regarded the whole as their lawful prize, and attacked the northern wall with redoubled forces. The Britons already subdued by their own fears, found the ramparts but a weak defence for them; and deserting their station, left the country entirely open to the inroads of the barbarous enemy: the invaders carried devastation and ruin along with them, and exerted to the utmost their native ferocity, which was not mitigated by the helpless condition and submissive behaviour of the inhabitants

In this dreadful dilemma, the Britons a third time made application to Rome for support, but in vain: the Romans had no lei-

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* *Foundation of Britanny.* In this emigration of the British youth, a great number of them accompanied their young emperor and countryman, VICTOR, into Gaul; but their general being afterwards defeated and slain, the unhappy Britons, not knowing what to do, directed their route to the north-west point of Gaul (which was then called *Amorica*), in hopes of finding the means of passing from thence to Cornwall; but being disappointed of their hopes, and having met with a kind reception from the Belgi, who then inhabited the coast (A. D. 388). they finally settled there, and never returned to their own country:—hence their successors have been ever since called Britons, and their countay Britanny.

sure to attend to the complaints of allies, whom generosity alone could induce them to assist. The Britons were, therefore, reduced to despair—they deserted their habitations, abandoned their tillage, and, flying for protection to the forests and mountains, suffered equally from hunger as from the enemy. The barbarians themselves began to feel the pressure of famine in a country which they had so ravaged; and being harassed by the distressed Britons, who dared not resist them in a body, they retreated, for a time, with their spoils into their own country.

The Britons, taking advantage of this interval, returned to their usual occupations; and the favourable seasons which succeeded, seconding their industry, made them soon forget all their past miseries, and restored to them great plenty of all the *necessaries* of life—no more can be reasonably expected to have been possessed by a people so rude, who had not, without the assistance of the Romans, a knowledge of masonry sufficient to raise a stone rampart for their own defence. Yet the monkish historians who treat of those events complain of the *luxury of the Britons during this period*; and ascribe to this vice, not to their imbecility and improvident councils, all their subsequent calamities.

The Britons, entirely occupied in the enjoyment of the present interval of peace, made no future provision for resisting the enemy, who, invited by their former timid behaviour, soon threatened them with a new invasion. We are not exactly informed what species of civil government the Romans, on their departure, had left amongst them; but it appears probable, that the great men in the different districts assumed a kind of regal, though precarious authority, and lived in a great measure independent of each other.

To this disunion of political councils were also added the disputes of *theology*; for though the Christian religion was then in its infancy in Britain, the *abuse* of it began to appear in subtilties and ridiculous distinctions of creeds; insomuch that the clergy seem to have been more intent on resisting them than in opposing the public enemy. Labouring under these domestic evils, and menaced with a foreign invasion, the Britons only attended to the suggestions of their present fears, and, following the councils of *Vortigern*, prince of Dumnonium, who, though stained with every vice, possessed the chief authority amongst them, they sent into Germany a deputation of their countrymen to invite over the *Saxons* for their protection and assistance.

(To be continued.)

DOMESTIC ANECDOTES OF KING WILLIAM III. AND HIS CONSORT, QUEEN MARY.

THOUGH Smollet and other French and English historians have, perhaps for their own purposes, spoken of King William as a gloomy and sullen husband, who had not the love or confidence of his wife, the following *authentic* anecdotes prove the contrary; for though he was naturally of a reserved temper, his affections being founded on system, were more permanent, though not so conspicuous.

WHEN the marriage of the Princess Mary was first suggested to him by his uncle, King Charles II. he opened his thoughts very freely to Sir William Temple, who was then our ambassador at the Hague, on the subject; and they are such as do him the greatest credit as a man of feeling and sentiment.

He acquainted him, "That the greatest things he considered were, the person and disposition of the young lady; for though it would not pass in the world for a *prince* to seem concerned in those particulars, yet for himself, without affectation, he declared that he was so, and in such a degree, that no circmstance of fortune or interest could engage him without those of the person, especially those of humour or disposition—That he may, perhaps, not be very easy for a wife to live with; he was sure he should not be so to such wives as were generally in the courts of this age—That if he should meet with one to give him trouble at home, it was what he should not be able to bear, who was likely to have enough of it abroad in the course of his life;—and that after the manner he was resolved to live with a wife, which should be the best he could, he would have one that he thought likely to live well with him, which he thought chiefly depended upon disposition and education."

He was not disappointed in such a wife, as appears by her letters to him whilst in Ireland, &c. as well as the whole tenor of her life.

In one of her letters to the king when in Ireland, she says,

"I never do any thing without thinking you may be in the greatest danger; and yet I must see company upon my set days, must play twice a week, nay I must laugh and talk, though ever

so much against my will. I believe I dissemble very ill to those who know me; at least it is a great constraint to myself; yet I must endure it. All my motions are so watched, and all I do so observed, that if I eat less, or speak less, or look more grave, all is lost, in the opinion of the world: so that I have this misery added to your absence and my fears for your dear person, that I must smile when my heart is ready to break, and talk when my heart is so oppressed I can scarce breathe."

In another letter of her's, on the raising of the siege of Limerick, dated 1st September, 1690:—

"I pray God preserve you from dangers—I hear you expose yourself daily, which puts me in continual pain. A battle, I fancy, is soon over; but the perpetual *shooting* you are now in is an intolerable thing to think on: for God's sake take care of yourself—you owe it to your own sake, to your country, and to all in general: I must not name myself when church and state are equally concerned, yet I must needs say you owe a little care for my sake, who, I am sure, loves you more than you can do me; and the little care you take of your dear person I take to be a sign of it—but I must still love you more than life."

In another letter, after the battle of the Boyne, dated July 17, 1690, she writes thus:

"How to begin this letter I don't know, or however to return God thanks enough for his mercies; indeed they are too great, if we look on our own deserts—but, as you say, 'It is his own cause; and since it is for the glory of his great name, he will perfect what he has begun. For myself, in particular, my heart is so full of joy and acknowledgment to that great God who has preserved you, and given you such a victory, that I am unable to explain it."—She then writes him a long detail of the administration of affairs, which she hopes he will approve of, and concludes thus; —"I do flatter myself mightily with the hopes of seeing you, for which I am now more impatient than can be expressed, loving you with a passion which cannot end but with my life."

The king was not insensible to such affection; for as he married her from a principle of liking, he continued it during the course of his life; and after his death, a riband was found tied upon his left arm, with a gold ring appended to it, which retained some hair of the queen's. This was unknown to all the domestics of the court, and was only discovered by the Earl of Portland after the king's decease.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF SWEDEN.

THE extent of SWEDEN which is now stated to be 13,565 square miles, without mentioning whether they be English, German, or Swedish miles, happens to be incorrect every way. The best Swedish writers on this subject, as Swen Lagerbring, in his *Swea Rikes Statskunskap*, Stockholm, 1784; and E. Tuneld, in his *Geographie öfwer Konungariket Swerige samt darunder hörande Lander*, fifth edition, Stockholm, 1793, state the extent of Sweden at from 6,200 to 7,000 Swedish square miles; and more recent authorities have fixed it at 6,900 which is probably nearest the truth, Now 6 900 Swedish square miles in the proportion of $10\frac{23}{56}$ Swedish, to sixty-nine English geographical miles, gives 45,732 English square miles, and in the same proportion to fifteen German geographical miles, only 9,938 German square miles. The greatest length of Sweden is about 160 Swedish miles, and its greatest breadth seventy, which in English miles gives about 1,060 miles for its greatest length, and 413 for its greatest breadth.

With regard to the population of Sweden, it cannot be rated higher than three millions. In the year 1751, it amounted to 2,229,661. In 1772, to 2,584,261. In 1781, according to Mr. Coxe, in his Travels, fifth edition, vol. iv. p. 119, to 2,767,000; consequently within the space of thirty years, the number of its inhabitants had increased 551,361, or a fifth part of the whole population. Supposing, therefore, that the population of Sweden had continued to increase in the same proportion during the last twenty-six years, it would give us nearly the numbers stated by your correspondent, or rather 3,244,846. But as the war with Russia in 1789, and many epidemic diseases, particularly the small pox, have caused great havoc among the inhabitants of Sweden, and as that kingdom has lately lost the province of Swedish Pomerania, and the island of Rugen, with a population of about 120,000 individuals, the present population of Sweden cannot be rated higher than 3,050,000, of which number there are,

For Lapland - - - - -	7,000
Finland - - - -	898,000
Sweden Proper - - -	2,145,000
	3,050,000

Thus the average population of an English square mile would

be about ſixty-five individuals, and not 243, as ſtated by your Correſpondent. But in ſome provinces the inhabitants are ſo thinly ſcatred, that Herjedalen, for inſtance, has only four, Jamteland 10, and Weſtbothnina 24 perſons, on the Engliſh ſquare mile. The governments of Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Malmoe, are the moſt populous.

Hardly the tenth part of the population of Sweden is collected in towns. All Sweden contains only 105 market towns, nine of which count 4,000 inhabitants, and more; the other ninety-ſix reckon ſcarcely 300 inhabitants upon an average, very few of whom exerciſe any town trades or handicrafts. The towns lie ſcattered about at very great diſtances from each other. In the whole province of Herjedalen, which is nearly 120 Engliſh miles broad, there is not a ſingle town; neither is there any in the ſtill more extenſive province of Jamteland. Stockholm, in 1802, reckoned upwards of 80,000 inhabitants. The laxity of morals which prevails in that capital, ſeems to be clearly deducible from the two following circumſtances. The proportion of illegitimate children to children born in wedlock, from 1789 to 1798, was one in three, whilſt at Berlin it is only one in eight, and in all the great towns of France one in nine. At Munich, it is one in four. The ſecond circumſtance is, that out of 1,460 diſeaſed perſons, who were admitted into the infirmaries at Stockholm, during the year 1806, not leſs than 261 had the veneral complaint. This diſeaſe is ſaid to commit dreadful ravages even in the country, and is no doubt, one of the cauſes why the pogreſs of population is not very rapid, but rather ſtationary, and nearly the ſame as it was fifty years ago, namely, an average increaſe of about 23,000 individuals annually. In Finland, however, the population has been more than doubled within ſixty five years. The number of its inhabitants in 1741 was 408,839, and in 1806, 898,473, which ſtill gives only thirty individuals for the Engliſh ſquare mile.

Inoculating for the cow pox has met with very great ſucceſs in Sweden. To encourage it ſtill more, the king, by a reſcript, dated the 6th of December, 1806, has granted permiſſion to the Board of Health, or *Collegium Medicum* at Stockholm, to expend 900 dollars, or 150l. ſterling, annually, in rewards to thoſe phyſicians who have moſt contributed to the ſucceſs of the vaccine inoculation. Small as theſe rewards muſt be, they are in ſtrict proportion with the opulence of the country, for the wealth of Sweden has been pretty nearly aſcertained in the year 1800, when all kinds of property in landed eſtates, houſes, buildings, forges, mines, capitals,

&c. were valued, and has been found to amount to	176,060,774
dollars, bank currency, or about - - - - - -	£ 40,325,687
And adding to this ſum houſehold furniture at - -	15,000,000
And the coin in circulation at - - - - - - - - -	174,313
The whole wealth of Sweden may be eſtimated at - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	56,000,000
Taking the intereſt of the productive capital of forty millions at ten per cent. gives - - - - -	4,000,000
And the profits of trade at - - - - - - - - -	1,700,000
We find the ſum of - - - -	£ 5,700,000

Which divided among three millions of individuals, averages an annual income of 1l. 18s. for each. But admitting that the valuation of property had been much too low, ſtill it remains indubitable that the average annual income of a Swede is below 3l. The ſome reaſoning applied to the capital of each individual, makes it 13l.7s according to the valuation; and allowing that valuation to have been 50 per cent. too low, does not raiſe it to 30l.

Theſe calculations, though not ſtrictly true, tend at leaſt to prove that Sweden is ſtill what it has always been reputed to be, a very poor country, and this concluſion is fully ſupported by the manner of exiſtence of the Swediſh labourer.

It was certainly over-magnanimous in the King of Sweden to provoke the aggreſſion of the French in Swediſh Pomerania: but if he ſhould now be driven into a hoſtile confederacy againſt England, his country will be a ſtill greater ſufferer. Commerce will be nearly annihilated, and the principal ſources of Swediſh induſtry, fiſheries and mines, will receive a check which muſt ſpread additional miſery over a country, whoſe agriculture has to contend with a ſevere climate, and an unproductive ſoil. The ſouthern countries alone, and Finland, raiſe in good years as much corn as they want for their conſumption. The inhabitants of the northern provinces muſt be ſupplied from abroad. When this ſupply fails, they are forced to mix with their flouer ſtraw, roots or the bark of the beech and the pine, in order to make what they call *Stampebread.* Sometimes even they make it of nothing but bark. Could it then for a moment be wondered at, if the inhabitonts of Sweden had expreſſed their diſapprobation of an adminiſtration which has wantonly encreaſed their miſery, by an injudicious interference in the political broils of Europe!

But I ſhall delay the ſtatement of the probable effects of a war with England on the induſtry and commerce of Sweden, till her unwilling hoſtility be no longer doubtful.

ORIGINAL LETTER ON MEN AND MANNERS IN NORTH AMERICA.

IN the autumn of laſt year, five Indian chiefs arrived in the city of New York from the territory of Detroit, north-weſt of the river Ohio, accompanied by J. Schieffelin, Eſq. agent of Indian affairs, and Mr. Whitmore Knapp, interpreter. They were chiefs of the Ottawa, Chippwa, and Poutewetamy nations, and were thus deſignated, viz.

Abewdy; Matchipaſquifican; of the Tawa nation.

Mangy; Chippawa nation.

Kiſſes, of the ſun; Okia, of the Poutewatamy nation.

When I underſtood where they reſided, I waited on them at their apartments, at Willis's boarding houſe, in Barclay-ſtreet; and had their permiſſion, through their interpreter, to make a portrait of each, which I did at Mr. Tyler's tavern, at Greenwich, to which place they accompanied me in a coach. They were on their way to the ſeat of government, to intreat, on the part of their ſeveral nations, the performance of ſome obligations, which had been previouſly promiſed, but not fulfilled. Their places of reſidence, generally conſidered, were 1400 miles diſtant, north-weſt from the extremity of the Pennſylvania ſtate. They were all robuſt-well built men, and the ſhorteſt was five feet ten inches in ſtature; they informed me that they travelled by the appearance of the moſs on the trees, which on the north ſide of the bark is very viſible, and often pendant, but on the ſouth ſide is full. The Poutewatamy chief was to be the ſpeaker of the party at the *great talk*, as they phraſed it; and I likewiſe found that he had his ſpeech by heart, like many of our European orators, This chief was only 22 years of age, of a lofty and commanding demeanor; his eyes were full of animation and fire, yet attempered by an obliging ſpirit, I underſtood that he had been elevated to his dignities for his prowefs in battle, when fighting againſt General Sinclair; he poſſeſſed excluſively a ſort of coronet of red feathers, gathered from paroquets, the colour of which was ſingularly brilliant. I learned from their interpreter, that ſeveral of their wives, or *ſquaws*, were very beautiful, and that their conduct was friendly and tractable. When I had made a rough outline of the firſt portrait they ſurveyed it with great aſtoniſhment and were extremely eager to have likeneſſes of each other, which, on obtaining, they laughed immoderately, and even danced with gladneſs. They explained the uſes of the watch, in ſignifying by geſture, that at any hour;

A. M. the ſun was riſing; and, at any hour, P. M. that the ſun was declining. There being a ſevere froſt at that time, I enquired if they were not cold, by going ſo bare and thinly clad, in various parts of their bodies; they anſwered this queſtion, by aſking me if my face was not cold, and, on my replying in the negative, they ſaid they were *all face!* They ſmoked much, but ate and drank moderately. Each made a bargain with me, while I drew them, that I would ſend a copy of his portrait to the ſeat of government, that they might take it to their own nation. Two of them wore long ſilver croſſes, one on his boſom, and the other behind: they were of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion, and had been converted by ſome French prieſts; two of them wore a ſilver medal, with the head of his Britannic Majeſty, on one ſide, and the arms of England on the other; and they likewiſe had a large oval piece of ſilver, with the arms of the United States, on one ſide, and General Waſhington and an Indian chief, in conference, on the other. Theſe chiefs, or *ſachems*, wiſhed to bring their *ſquaws* with them, but the interpreter would not permit them. They live at their villages, or caſtles, or *wig-wams*, on bear's fleſh, and veniſon, and buffaloes; the men hunt, and the women till the ground for their corn, which is all the agriculture they purſue. The Americans in the neighbourhood of Detroit trade with the Indians through the Britiſh lines, as the States will not allow any trader to carry with him more than five gallons of New England rum, and even that muſt be preſumed to be for his own uſe.

An old Indian chief, who was in the fatal expedition with the Britiſh army, under General Braddock, when he beſieged Ticonderoga, and formed part of the detachment which General Waſhington ſaved, dined, with the American *Fabius*, at Mount Vernon, in Virginia: after the repaſt, the ſevage hero indicated ſigns of diſappointment, if not diſguſt. When the venerable general enquired, by the interpreter the cauſe of his chagrin, the ſavage ſtood erect, and told his illuſtrious hoſt, that ſome years ago, when he was in the Indian caſtle, he, the ſavage, had offered him the embraces of his Wife: and that he was wonderfully ſurpriſed that the general had not returned this *inſtance of civility*, by a ſimilar offer of Mrs. Waſhington. The general excuſed himſelf, by averring that it was not the cuſtom of his country. As Mrs. Waſhington, who was preſent, underſtood the tenor of the demand, ſhe became much agitated with terror, which the Indian perceiving, he told her with manly dignity, that ſhe had nothing to fear; as if the general had complied, he ſhould only have walked up to her

to signify his right to this sort of hospitable courtesey, and then bowing, have resigned her to her white chief.

The Indians kill their prey in the woods, at the distance of many miles from their villages, and, when they have shot a buck or buffalo, they return, and give an account of the affairs of the chace to their *squaws*, who harness a lage dog to a rude sort of sleigh or sledge, formed of the bark, or body of a tree, and find the prey, by the tracks on the grass: this they put into another sledge, which is fastened to their heads by a long rope, made of deer-skin and grass, and thus they draw it home.

A general officer, of the United States informed me, that some Mohawk chiefs being at Albany, a pedantic doctor, who dined with them at the same table, asked many impertinent questions, which at last irritated them so much that they requested him, by their interpreter, to desist, and give the rest of the company some occasion to talk too. This gentleman informed me that they twist a bough around the neck, and, with the head enveloped in the leaves, crawl on their bellies to reconnoitre an enemy's camp. It appears that their fidelity is not to be relied on, implicity, at least during war, as their notions of free agency are nearly unlimited. During the revolutionary contest, it was a common event to have a number of the Indians, appertaining to General Burgoyne's army, in the camp of General Gates, and *vice versa*.

Mr. Hallam, who is the father of the American stage, informed me, that several years since he was playing a tragedy in the town of Alexandria, when several Indians of both sexes were in the boxes, and, in their simple way, thought the fiction of the scene was a genuine effusion of passion. It occurred in the course of the representation that two persons were theatrically murdered; and Mr. Henry, the actor, was going to stab a third victim, when a female Indian suddenly stood up, and made signs to stop the performance: her explanation for this interruption was, that they had already slain enough to satisfy her desire, and that she did not wish them to proceed any further: wildly imagining, that the whole affair was sanguinary, and that the heroes of the buskin were thus immolated to gratify the prejudices of her tribe, as a public compliment to their warlike character.'

Having a great desire to see an Indian *squaw*, I took an opportunity, while at Philadelphia, to indulge my curiosity. I was introduced by a medical gentleman and the interpreter. The lady was the wife of a chief of high character, belonging to one of the Six Nations: we found her sitting, and in the act of spinning, which she performed by means of a thin stick pierced with pins,

at the lower extremity of which was a patatoe, which worked as a neceſſary weight in the operation. She was making garters for her huſband, and I could not but admire her dexterity, and the effectual manner in which ſhe conducted her rude machinery; ſhe was rather tall than otherwiſe, and habited with the moſt rigorous delicacy; ſhe had a ſhort, white jacket, and a blue petticoat. Her hair, which was of a raven hue, appeared nearly as thick in texture as a horſe's mane; it was combed neatly, and ſeparated with ſuch preciſion on her forehead, that it ſeemed as if an equal proportion of hair decorated, each ſide: her complexion was of a copper caſt, but ſomewhat lighter. I aſked her as many queſtions as decent manners would allow, to all of which ſhe gave prompt and keen replies. I obſerved that it was not in the force of flattery to make her forget the dignity of modeſty. She had the mien of a *Juno*, and I am perſuaded, when indignant, that ſhe could make her diſpleaſure awfully impreſſive. Her natural majeſty of action was nearly equal to that of the beſt-bred women I ever ſaw; ſhe had confidence, without boldneſs; and reſerve without *mauvaiſe-honte*. During our converſation the chief entered the room, and, when I had complimented him on his good taſte in the choice of his lady, he laughed heartily. He was an athletic man, and approached nearer in his muſcular proportion to the *Torſo* and *Farneſe Hercules*, than any man that I recollect to have beheld. It is true, that my knowledge of the Indian character is very limited; yet ſo far as I may be admitted to form a judgement, I think them, naturally conſidered, as the moſt acute, agile, and graceful people that I have ever known.

W.

To the EDITOR of the MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Sir,

Having formerly ſeen in your uſeful publication, an account of the Shoal on which the Ship General Welleſley ſtruck in the Carimatta paſſage, I laid it down agreeable to that account, in my Charts, but having lately ſeen both Captains Dalrymple and Burn who were in the Ship at the time, I am of opinion the ſituation you aſſigned to it is erroneous.

I now ſend you the account, which I received of it from Capt. Burn laſt December at Pontiana.

" The Shoal on which the Ship General Welleſley ſtruck has twelve fathoms water cloſe to it, but may be diſcern'd from the maſt-head a good way off, by diſcolour'd water on it, and at low tide, ſome of the Rocks are viſible above the ſurface of the water.

It bears from the body of Carimatta N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. sixteen leagues distant, and lies in Lat. 00° 48' South." If you think proper to insert the above in your Journal you are at liberty to do so.

Madras, 20th July, 1808. A. WALLACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL,

SIR,

NOTHING can illustrate more forcibly the ardent spirit of British Commercial enterprize, and the manly and liberal policy, which actuates the enlightened government of Great Britain, than the following extract, from the travels of Mr. F Depons, Agent, from the French Government to the Captain Generalship of the Carracas, during the years 1801 to 1805 inclusive.

"Strange as it may appear, at this period, (1804) and indeed in the whole course of the war, the Spanish Americans had not only liberty to frequent the English ports, but were actually furnished with *passports* by the *British Admirals* These passports served only one voyage, but could readily be renewed on the payment of eighteen piastres: their price, however, augmented in proportion to the demand—There were frequently in the road of Kingston, at one time no less than 10 ships, all under Spanish colours; in the harbour of Curacoa 60, and in that of Trinidad more than 40—This commerce occupied, altogether, above 400 vessels, which were fitted out under pretence of being sent to French or neutral colonies; and on their return they presented French papers, evidently fabricated for the purpose, but which were nevertheless allowed to pass without any investigation.

"In this trade, Porto Cavallo alone had one hundred vessels engaged, in which according to the custom house registers, they exported to the enemy's ports during 1801, Indigo, Cotton, Cocoa, Hides, Coffee, Copper, Horses, Mules, and sundries to the value of 954,645 piastres.—This system of indulgence was likewise extended by the custom house officers to a great part of the cargoes, which were shipped without paying the usual duties.

"The merchant, the agriculturist, the public officers and even the citizens, embarked their capitals in such expeditions, with the same security as if the most profound peace had prevailed between Spain and England: and the former government either felt itself too weak to punish or tolerated it in order to avoid greater evils.

"We must here observe that the above statements are far from conveying an accurate idea of the extent of this trade—Since they do not include the immense amount of the silver and gold which accompanied the other articles specified.

"Since the disastrous events at Saint Domingo, Jamaica has become the general magazine of the Spaniards from the gulph of Mexico; and it redounds to the praise of the English merchants and their patriotic government, that they employ measures the most *politic* and *wise*, in order to encourage this lucrative branch of commerce—The English give them large credit, and either themselves carry merchandize in ships of their own, or convoy those of the Spaniards. This last manœuvre has been chiefly put in practice since the peace of 1801: corsairs having been stationed on the coast to suppress the smuggling trade, the British fitted out armed vessels, which afforded such effectual protection to this species of commerce, that in 1803 not a single Spanish ship durst venture to interfere, but all remained quietly in port.

"The Dutch at Surinam had during a long period of time engrossed this valuable trade with Spanish Guana; but they have been wholly deprived of this advantage by the British since they obtained possession of Trinidad."

On perusing the above extract, a Briton cannot but exult that the enlightened policy of the British Cabinet and the bold enterprize of English merchants even extorts admiration from the pen of a Frenchman.—By a measure so contrasted with the avaricious jealousy of the Spaniards, Great Britain has extended her commerce, augmented her revenues, improved and encouraged her manufactures, doubled her shipping, and rendered her marine at once the terror and admiration of all Europe!

Thus, Sir, having so bright an example of the liberality of our Government and the beneficial results from so valuable a commerce, is it not a matter of surprize, that British India possessing such immense commercial resources, so vast a shipping interest and no visible impediment to the prosecution of a similar trade on the East Coast of (Chili Peru) South America—that merchants have not been found possessing sufficient enterprize to secure themselves and their Government a participation of so invaluable a branch of commerce.

The piece goods of Dacca, the handkerchiefs of Madras, the tea porcelain and nankeen of China, and the spices of the Eastern Islands, could not fail, as I am credibly informed, of turning the immense profits of 3 to 400 per centum, the return payable in specie, whilst it enriched the British territories, would preclude the necessity of draining Great Britain of her specie for the China market.

I could enlarge on this topic, but shall satisfy myself with reflecting, that—*Dictum Sapienti sat est.*

Negapatam, 8th July, 1808. A BRITISH SUBJECT.

"ABSTRACT OF MELANCHOLY."

THE following beautiful lines by BURTON, *author of that inimitable work,* "THE ANATOMY *of* MELANCHOLY," *are copied from the eleventh Edition, recently published. Very few copies of this interesting Book have, at any period, reached our eastern world:—to many of our Readers, therefore, the lines will, at least have the recommendation of novelty.*

WHEN I go musing all alone,
Thinking of divers things fore-known,
When I build castles in the ayr,
Void of sorrow and void of feare,
Pleasing myself with phantasms sweet,
Methinks the time runs very fleet.
All my joyes to this are folly,
Naught so sweet as melancholy.

When I lye waking all alone,
Recounting what I have ill done,
My thoughts on me then tyrannize,
Feare and sorrow me surprise,
Whether I tarry still or go,
Methinks the time moves very slow.
All my griefes to this are jolly,
Naught so sad as melancholy.

When to myself I act and smile,
With pleasing thoughts the time beguile,
By a brook side or wood so green,
Unheard, unsought for, or unseen,
A thousand pleasures do me bless,
And crown my soule with happiness.
All my joyes besides are folly,
None so sweet as melancholy.

When I lye, sit, or walk alone,
I sigh, I grieve, making great mone.
In a dark grove, or irksome den,
With discontents and Furies then,

A thousand miseries at once
Mine heavy heart and soule ensconce.
All my griefes to this are jolly,
None so sowr as melancholy.

Methinks I hear, methinks I see,
Sweet music, wondrous melodie,
Towns, palaces, and cities fine;
Here now, then there; the world is mine.
Rare beauties, gallant ladies shine,
What e'er is lovely or divine,
All other joyes to this are folly,
None so sweet as melancholy.

Methinks I hear, methinks I see
Ghosts, goblins, fiends; my phantasie
Presents a thousand ugly shapes,
Headless bears, black men, and apes,
Doleful outcryes, and fearful sights,
My sad and dismall soule affrights.
All my griefes to this are jolly,
None so damn'd as melancholy.

Methinks I court, methinks I kiss,
Methinks I now embrace my mistriss,
O blessed dayes, O sweet content,
In Paradise my time is spent,
Such thoughts may still my fancy move,
So may I ever be in love.
All my joyes to this are folly,
Naught to sweet as melancholy.

When I recount love's many frights,
My sighs and tears, my waking nights,
My jealous fits; O mine hard fate
I now repent, but 'tis too late.
No torment is so bad as love,
So bitter to my soule can prove.
All my griefes to this are jolly,
Naught so harsh as melancholy.

Friends and companions get you gone,
'Tis my desire to be alone;
Ne'er well but when my thoughts and I
Do domineer in privacie,
No gemm, no treasure like to this,
'Tis my delight, my crown, my bliss;
All my joyes to this are folly,
Naught so sweet as melancholy.

'Tis my sole plague to be alone,
I am a beast, a monster grown,
I will no light nor company,
I finde it now my miserie.
The scene is turn'd, my joyes are gone,
Feare, discontent, and sorrows come.
All my griefes to this are jolly,
Naught so fierce as melancholy.

I'll not change life with any King,
I ravisht am: can the world bring
More joy, than still to laugh and smile,
In pleasant toyes time to beguile?
Do not, O do not trouble me,
So sweet content I feel and see.
All my joyes to this are folly,
None so divine as melancholy.

I'll change my state with any wretch;
Thou canst from gaole or dunghill fetch:
My pain's past cure, another hell,
I may not in this torment dwell,
Now desperate I hate my life,
Lend me a halter or a knife;
All my griefes to this are jolly,
Naught so damn'd as melancholy.

LINES,

Addressed to Miss MARIA L——, *Walworth, Surrey, and received by her this last St. Valentine's day.—From Madras, May* 6, 1807.

No venal bard has sketch'd a ribald strain,
To wound thy hallow'd sight with aught profane;
No flippant muse, Maria dares intrude
A pert, dull offspring of vile fancy's brood:
But one, Britannia's empire to maintain,
Fate bade to join the guardians of the main:
From foreign foes fair England's clime to shield,
And in the sacred cause *her* sword to wield;
Far from *Castalia's* stream, the classic grove,
Friendship's mild sway, th' enchanting voice of love,
—From topic heats the mystic lines he sends,
And at thy feet with holy reverence bends!
Go *Sybille* leaf, in strains devoid of art,
Convey th' impassion'd language of the heart;
Say, tho' far distant from his native shores,
He lingers life, departed joys deplores;
Tho' doom'd to feel misfortune's stern controul,
And pour his plaints to seas that round him roll;
Tho' unpropitious still his fate may prove,
No power can fortune have to change his love!
But stay, my muse, the pleasing theme prolong!
Can fancy droop when love inspires the song?
Hear, mighty love! and grant the suppliant's pray'r;
Maria merits love's peculiar care,
Thou, whose vast empire wide-extended lies,
Sees unknown waters blend with distant skies,
With light primeval, and creation's birth,
Whose mystic spirit moves upon the earth;
Belov'd of Heav'n, to act his high behest,
Whose glorious influence circling worlds attest,
Assist her steps by virtue's powerful aid:
So shall sweet peace attend the lovely maid;
The young delights to joy her days dispose,
And golden slumbers yield their pure repose,
Go, *Sybille* leaf, my ardent vows convey,
In artless verse affection's tribute pay.

His Majesty's Ship ——, *May* 6, 1807. ORESTES.

Domestic Occurrences,

OF

Madras, Bengal, Bombay, Ceylon, & Penang.

For July, 1808.

GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

MADRAS LOTTERY, for the year 1808, for Star Pagodas Three Lacks, (3,00 000 Star Pagodas,) under the sanction and patronage of the Honorable the Governor in Council, divided into twelve thousand (12,000) Tickets, in two Classes,—To be conducted under the immediate superintendence and management of Commissioners appointed by Government.

SCHEME.

THE FIRST CLASS.

1	Prize	of	5,000	5,000	
1	Do.	of	3,000	3,000	
1	Do.	of	2,000	2,000	
4	Do.	of	1,000	4,000	
8	Do.	of	500	4,000	
20	Do.	of	250	5,000	
50	Do.	of	100	5,000	
200	Do.	of	50	10,000	
300	Do.	of	40	12,000	
2,415	Do.	of	20	48,300	
	LAST DAY LAST DRAWN,			1,700	
3,000					1,00,000

THE SECOND CLASS.

1	Prize	of	20,000	20,000	
1	Do.	of	10,000	10,000	
3	Do.	of	5,000	15,000	
4	Do.	of	2,500	10,000	
10	Do.	of	1,000	10,000	
20	Do.	of	500	10,000	
50	Do.	of	200	10,000	
100	Do.	of	100	10,000	
2,100	Do.	of	50	1,05,000	
5,289	PRIZES,				2,00,000
6,711	BLANKS,				
12,000	TICKETS.			STAR PAGODAS	3,00,000

Part of the above Capital Prizes in the Second Clafs to be allotted and determined as under,

Firft drawn on the tenth day - -	5,000
Firft drawn on the laft day - - -	10,000

The price of a Ticket in the Firft Clafs, Pagodas 10
The additional fum of a Ticket bought and not drawn in the Firft Clafs, Pagodas 20

30

The Price of a Ticket after the drawing of the Firft Clafs, - 30

COMPUTATION.

12,000	Tickets at 10 Pagodas, - -	1,20,000
3,000	Deduct of the 1ft Clafs.	
9,000	at the additional fum of 20 Pagodas, -	1,80,000
	STAR PAGODAS	3,00,000

The Prizes will be paid at the Madras Government Bank after the ufual deduction of ten per cent.

The Tickets will be ready for Sale at the Lottery Office, oppofite to Meffrs. Adrian de Fries and Co. on the 1ft Auguft next.

The Drawing of the Firft Clafs will commence on Thurfday the 15th September next.

The Prizes of the Firft Clafs will be paid thirty days after the drawing of that Clafs, and thofe of the Second Clafs in forty days after the conclufion of the Lottery.

The Tickets left undrawn in the Firft Clafs if not renewed in the Second, previoufly to the commencement of the drawing thereof, will not have the right to any beneficial chance in the Second Clafs.

Publifhed by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

G. G. KEBLE, SEC. TO GOVT.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *July* 2, 1808.

PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND GAZETTE EXTRAORDINAY.

MAY 31, 1808.

On Saturday, the 28th inftant, arrived in this harbour His Majefty's fhip Phaeton, *Pownall Baftard Pellew* efq. having on board the *Hon.* Sir Edmond Stanley, *Knight*, Recorder of Prince of Wales Ifland, with his Majefty's Royal Letters Patent, eftablifhing a Court of Judicature, for this Ifland.

Sir Edmond Stanley landed under appropriate falutes from His Majefty's fhip Phaeton, and the Garrifon.

This day at 10 o'clock rhe Honorable the Governor, and Members of Council, having assembled in the Council Chamber, in order to receive Sir Edmond Stanley, proceeded with him to the Hall of the Government House (for the present appropriated as a Court House), when his Majesty's Letters Patent, bearing date the 25th day of March 1807, were publicly read, at the conclusion of which a royal salute was fired from the ramparts of the garrison.

The Recorder then administered the Oaths prescribed to be taken by the Governor, and tendered the declaration against transubstantiation which were duly taken and subscribed, and the Recorder and the other Judges of the said Court, having afterwards taken the like Oaths and subscribed similar declarations, the Governor, Recorder, and Council, took their seats on the Bench.

James Carnegy, esq appointed by the *Honorable* the Governor and Council, first *Sheriff of Prince of Wales Island*, was then sworn into that Office before the Governor; and the Court of Judicature, having been duly constituted and formed, the Sheriff was ordered to publish and proclaim the Charter and the said Court of Judicature, by the name and style of "*The Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales Island.*"

The following Proclamation was then read by the Sheriff in open Court:

PROCLAMATION.

George the Third by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. Whereas, his Most Gracious Majesty by his Royal Letters Parent, bearing date at *Westminster* the twenty-fifth day of March, in the Forty seventh year of his Reign, of his especial grace think fit to direct & ordain, that a Court of Judicature, should be established for the Settlement of *Prince of Wales Island*, in the East Indies, and the places and Territories subordinate and annexed thereto, and dependent thereon, which should be called. The Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales Island, and should be holden by and before the Governor and Council for the time being of *Prince of Wales Island* and before one principal Judge, who should be called the Recorder of Prince of Wales Island; and His Majesty in and by the same Letters Patent, was graciously pleased to constitute and appoint Sir Edmond Stanley, *Knight*, to be the first Recorder *of Prince of Wales Island*; and whereas the said Governor, Recorder, and Council, in pursuance of his Majesty's said Letters Patent, have this day assembled themselves in the Court at the Government House, in *Georg Town*, *Prince of Wales Island*, and after having caused the same Letters Patent to be read and

published, have proceeded to qualify themselves for the execution of the several Powers and Authorities thereby vested in them, by taking the Oaths, and subscribing the declarations therein directed to be taken and subscribed: This is therefore to proclaim, and publish, that the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales Island, is in due manner constituted and established, pursuant to the provisions of the said Letters Patent, and that of all *Civil*, and *Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction*, will from henceforth be exercised in the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales Island, in the manner and to the extent, by the said Letters Patent directed and prescribed, of which all persons are hereby commanded and enjoined to take notice.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Extract of His Majesty's Charter bearing date 25th day of March in the Forty seventh year of his Reign.

" And we do further hereby strictly charge and command all " Governors, Magistrates, Ministers, Civil and Military, and all " our Liege Subjects, belonging to the Factories and place afore- " said, that in the execution of the several Powers, Jurisdictions " and Authorities hereby granted, made, given, or created, they " be aiding, assisting, and obedient, in all things as they will an- " swer the contrary at their Peril."

" *By order of the Honorable the Governor and Council.*

THOS. RAFFLES,
SEC. TO GOVT.

Sir Edmond Stanley explained the purport and intent of the Charter, and the material Clauses of it in an address to the Governor to the following effect:

It is with the most cordial satisfaction that I avail myself of this opportunity, of presenting to you, Sir, (for the purpose of being deposited among the records of this rising and valuable settlement,) his Majesty's Royal Charter for erecting a *Court of Judicature* within the Island, and the territories thereunto belonging, and which I trust will remain an everlasting monument of his Majesty's goodness and parental solicitude for the welfare and prosperity of the Island, and the happiness of all his subjects residing under its Government. For myself, I can never sufficiently express the deep and unfeigned sense of gratitude I fell to my sovereign, for his having been greciously pleased to select me as the instrument to introduce the inestimable blessings of British Law, and British Judicature, into more remote parts of the eastern world, than those great advantages ever yet had reached; and I shall consider the

present as one of the proudest and most gratifying days of my life, if I shall be so fortunate as to execute this high commission in such a manner as may effectuate the great and noble object for which it was granted.

Permit me also to assure you, that this Charter is as liberal and tolerant in its principles and provisions, as it is effectual and extensive in its Jurisdiction; in as much as it communicates in all his Majesty's Asiatic, as well as British subjects, the full enjoyment of personal security, personal liberty, and private property; at the same time that it secures to all the native subjects, the free exercise of their religion, indulges them in all their prejudices, and pays the most scrupulous attention to all their antient customs, usages, and habit,—a generous principle of Government adopted by Great Britain towards her Indian Empire, which has contributed much to her own honor and glory, as well as the happiness of her subjects in these remote territories.

The due and impartial administration of Justice, which secures our lives and properties is the grand end of Civil Society; and it is in truth the resource and only sure foundation of the strength and power of all Governments. The history of the whole civilized world establishes this important truth, that no Society or Government can flourish or indeed long subsist without a due and an wholesome system of laws; without a superior tribunal to which all the members of it can resort, for the establishment of their several rights, and the vindication of their several wrongs. Deprived of these advantages, Commerce, the nurse of Arts and parent of Wealth, would soon languish and die away, and all the great and noble incentives to industry, exertion, and enterprise, which heretofore have raised and elevated infant Colonies into great Commercial States, would receive a fatal check, and in the end be utterly extinguished. It was well observed by Mr. Locke, that great Philosopher and writer on Government, that,

"Where there is no law, there is no freedom;"

and in truth by the British law, we possess as much of it as is consistent with the good of Civil Society; we have a right to do every thing that a good man would wish to do, and are only restrained from doing that which would be injurious to our fellow citizens and destructive of our own happiness.

The great and rapid progress which this Settlement appears to have made in commerce, population, and cultivation, since its formation, notwithstanding the great disadvantages it had to struggle with, has naturally attracted attention of the parent state, and ex-

cited its cares, as well as raised its hopes, for its future prosperity and advancement. Influenced by these considerations, His Majesty, in whom the Supreme Sovereignty of the Island resides, and to whom alone it belongs, as the fountain of Justice, to erect Courts, and to prescribe by what laws and progress they shall proceed (in settlements ceded to the British Empire), has by his Royal Charter, created this Court, with jurisdiction and powers over the Island and its dependencies, co-equal with the Superior Courts of Common Law and Equity, Westminster: to take cognizance of and administer redress for all possible Injuries, that can be committed against the personal security, personal liberty, or private property, of any of his subjects, Asiatic or British, Native or European, and as all are entitled to its protection, so all are subject to its jurisdiction and coercion: and in order to secure the enjoyment of those blessings, His Majesty's Court will be always open, ready to administer retress, & pronounce in the words of the great Charter,—*nulli negabimus, nulli vendemus, aut defferemus rectum vel justitiam.*

As this Court is vested with full powers to guard the rights of the *living*, so it has jurisdiction to take care of and protect the assets of the *Dead*, and for that purpose as an Ecclesiastical Court, to grant Probates and Administrations, and compel the just distribution of their property among their legal Representatives, Creditors, and Legatees, in whatever part of the Globe they may reside; so this Court is vested with powers to appoint Guardians of Infants and Committees of Idiots and Lunatics, and to preserve their estates for the use of those who shall be entitled. As a Criminal Court its jurisdiction extends to all Offences, from High Treason and Murder down to the most trivial misdemeanor, and it secures to all the King's Subjects, without distinction, the privilege of Trial by Jury that Grand Palladium of British Freedom and Security, by which no men can be affected in Life or Limb, or banished for any criminal offence, but by the verdict of his fellow citizens, and the lawful judgement of the Court. But as it is my intention, as soon as circumstances will allow it to hold a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for this land and its dependencies, and for that purpose to issue a precept to the High Sheriff to summon a Grand Jury, I shall not now anticipate the address which I may feel it my duty to make to that Grand Jury, upon the principles of Criminal Law, the best means of preventing offences, and curing the Moral Diseases that may appear to prevail in the community intrusted to my care? and

therefore I shall only add, that those Laws are to be administered by a Judge, who is bound by his Oath as well as by this honor and conscience to pronounce his judgements, not according to his private discretion, but according to the known and established Law. And as all human tribunals are liable to error, so it is a great consolation to me that my judgements in all Civil cases of a moment, will be subject to the revision of the King in Council, upon and Appeal: (which will keep the rule of justice uniform and steady) that Court being composed of the most experienced Members of His Majesty's Council and some of the high judicial Characters in England, men interested by their property, formed by their education, and bound by their duty to be skilful in the Laws of their country.

Such are the great outlines of the judicial Constitution of the Court—But whilst I am bound to express my gratitude to my Sovereign, for his having been pleased to appoint me to establish and administer this jurisdiction, permit me to assure you, Sir, that I am not at all insensible to the arduous and delicate trust that I have undertaken, that of administering Justice amongst a great and growing population: composed of various classes of Inhabitants, differing from each other as much in manners and habits, as in religion and language; yet indulge myself with the hope that I shall be able to encounter any such apparent difficulties, and I trust that by averting to and weighing the great principles of universal justice, that existed antecedent to any municipal institutions, and which are the best and most authentic foundation of human laws, by adopting the just and benevolent system of the common statute law of England; so far as they are applicable to the state, circumstances and condition of an infant settlement: by investigating and discovering the local customs of the different classes of the Native Inhabitants where-ever they arise, or may become at all material to the due administration of justice, that I shall be able to build a system of jurisprudence and jurisdiction upon sound and rational foundations to reduce the practice of the Court into something like a regular form; and upon the whole that I may so deport myself in the discharge of this great duty that the injured shall never leave this tribunale unredressed, that the innocent may always approach it with confidence, and the guilty depart from it without reason to complain of injustice,—In the delicate trust of administering the criminal Law,—(due attention being always paid to the public interest), I shall always endeavour to have present to my mind and to engrave on my heart that noble

principle of the British constitution enforced and sanctioned by his Majesty's Coronation Oath, "to cause Law and Justice (in mercy,) to be executed in all his Judgements." Thus I trust I shall be able to maintain the honor and lustre of the British character and judicature (ever famed in all ages and in all contries for its clemency as well as justice) untarnished and undiminished in this remote region of the world, and furnish an additional proof of the inestimable benefits which British Dominion confers on its Asiatic subjects.

I cannot omit this opportunity, Sir, of making my best acknowledgments for the attention I have received since my arrival in this settlement, and the Government will (if ever occasion should require it) be ready to forward (and co operate in carrying into effect) the most gracious intentions of His Majesty, as manifested by his Royal Charter.

To which the Governor replied as follows:—

SIR EDMOND STANLEY,

In receiving His Majesty's Royal Charter from your hands, allow me to express my warmest acknowledgments from your eloquent elucidation of its provisions, and to assure you on behalf of myself and Colleagues, in the Government of this Island, that nothing shall be wanting on our part in carrying into effect *His Majesty's most gracious intentions*.

The establishment of a regular constituted Court of Justice, is a subject of such high and important consideration, and so essentially connected with the immediate prosperity of all settlements, and the welfare and happiness of its Inhabitants, that it affords me the highest gratification and pride in being this day instrumental in its due promulgation.

The anxiety of His Majesty that the Court should have every assistance which legal abilities can render it, is fully manifested by the appointment of a Gentleman, so eminently qualified for the execution of the arduous office of Recorder—a Gentleman whom we know to have long filled high legal and judicial offices under his Majesty in Ireland, with distinguished honor to himself and advantage to his country; and it is peculiarly gratifying to the Members of this Government that by the gracious provisions of His Majesty's Royal Character, they have the honor to be united with such eminent abilities and personal merits.

A HINT TO TRAVELLERS.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

SIR,

When I was first informed of the magnificent liberality of a Native of this country (Vencata Rangapillah) in establishing at Stree Permadoor a collection of Choultrys' not only for the accommodation of every Cast of his own Countrymen travelling on that road, but also elegantly adapted to the comfort and *expensive* wants of the European Traveller, I was almost disposed to class him among the most benevolent subjects of the British Empire, abounding as it does in works of Public Charity and utility. I united him with the generous *Uscan*, who has left behind so splendid a Monument of his Philantropic Mind, in the Bridge at *Marmalong*, I considered these benevolent men with the admiration and respect they so eminently deserved, and with delight anticipated the feelings, which, I supposed, must fill the breast of every person, who experienced the benefits of their bounty.

What astonishment, what indignation almost amounting to horror, will your readers, Sir, who feel as I do, receive the distressing account, that the European Choultry has been most unmanfully abused by Europeans only! In a moment of ungenerous folly, the furniture, &c. has been shattered, and otherwise wantonly injured; not by accident, but by *design*. These disgraceful acts worthy only the darkest ages of Goths and Vandals, display to the disgusted and justly enraged Hindu, the indecent conduct of the men who they are led to believe their protectors from violence; and whose superiority of mind they are not calculated to exalt or impress.

The Travellers Friend had placed these Choultrys at great expence *solely* for their accommodation; and though they were never intended for any but persons of that description, yet, out of respect to Europeans, he has permitted their occupation by those, to whom a change of air or scene was necessary or desirable. His only gratification was to know, *who* were thus from time to time sheltered under his hospitable roofs. A book was presented to each person, requesting only the insertion of their names. I blush for my Countrymen while I detest the act, when I am informed that this book is now not presented to *Europeans*, because it has been deformed and abused by such gross ribaldry and obscenity as would disgrace the most depraved and licentious inhabitant of St. Giles! Nor had the walls escaped contamination.

In consequence, the orderly Traveller is the sufferer; for every piece of furniture not absolutely necessary is removed, and if this degrading conduct is continued, the Choultry will, most probably, be shut up altogether, or left to decay.

No man, Mr. Editor, will more readily allow for, and even excuse the ebullitions of youth than I would, but surely the most indulgent of mankind, must feel the highest indignation and disgust; when he learns these unnamly and injurious actions so degrading to the character of English subjects—These feelings will be heightened by the humiliating contrast; between the devastation and indecency of the European Choultry, and the clean decent appearance of those allotted for the Natives; whose conduct has invariably been regulated and correct—In the hope the publishing this Letter will prevent a recurrence of such ungenerous and dishonorable conduct, so destructive to the comforts of the Traveller and the European characters; I subscribe myself, Mr. Editor,

Your very obedient and humble Servant,
A FRIEND TO THE TRAVELLER,
AND AN ENGLISHMAN.

POONAMALLEE,
27th June, 1808.

SUTTEE;

OR, THE SELF-SACRIFICE OF A BRAMIN WOMAN.

[*Communicated by a Correspondent.*]

"SURAT, JUNE 30, 1808.

"Yesterday, a Suttee, or ceremony of a Bramin Woman burning herself with the body of her deceased husband, took place at Phoolparah, a village about two miles from Surat on the banks of the Taptie—I went there very early, and arrived at the Spot, long before any preparations were made for the approaching solemnity—At length twelve slight Poles were fixed as uprights in the ground, round which a wall of Jewarre stalks was placed, as was a roof also of the same stalk, forming a shed of six or seven feet square and about six feet high, with a small door-way facing the river. A platform or bed was then formed of billets of wood—six feet long and between two and three feet wide and two feet high.—This was the funeral pile.—In a short time after, the body of the deceased arrived, preceded by tom-tom, and followed by the Suttee, surrounded by Brahmins and attended by her son, a youth of about eighteen years. The deceased was an old man with grey hairs, the woman appeared about forty and was very stout.—She sat down before the door of the pile and after performing a few

ceremonies, ſhe attended the body of her huſband to the river, where ſhe performed the various ablutions; the Brahmins all this time, as well as at her firſt arrival at the pile, proſtrating themſelves at her feet, as to a ſuperior being; at her return from the river ſhe ſat down near the opening of the pile; and the body of her huſband was placed beſide her.—The body was then uncovered, on which, ſhe with one of the moſt emphatic, expreſſive ſmiles I ever ſaw, bowed her head towards his face and ſaid in a mild and ſoft tone of voice in the Moor language "Ah my huſband!" Her look to me indicated more; as though ſhe would have ſaid—never mind my huſband we ſhall not be long ſeparated—The body of the deceaſed was then carried into the encloſure and placed lengthways on the funeral pile—She then went through various myſteries and ceremonies too intricate for me to underſtand; but among others ſhe poured ghee ſeveral times on the ſacred fire which was placed before her—When her ſon took ſome of the aſhes and put them in her mouth, which ſhe ſwallowed.—She then drank three ſeparate times of conſecrated water; on returning the Lootee to one of the officiating Brahmins he found a little left which he ſwallowed with uncommon avidity; ſhe then received a few rupees at two different times from her ſon and preſented them as offerings to the Prieſts.—Three female relations were then allowed to approach her; they threw themſelves at her feet and ſeemed imploring for ſomething, ſhe touched all their foreheads and gave each ſome graſs, rice and flowers—and they departed.—I muſt not omit mentioning that blades of graſs were invariably uſed even in the moſt trifling ceremonies.

"She was then decorated with a necklace of camphire and bracelets of the ſame—as alſo a wreath forming a turban, indicative of her throwing off the nature of womanhood and aſſuming that of the man; all theſe myſteries being concluded ſhe aroſe and prepared to walk round the pile ſeven times. The firſt round two Brahmins laid hold of her to ſupport her; ſhe in an audible voice declined their aſſiſtance and ſaid ſhe could walk alone—and indeed the oftener ſhe went round, her ſtep appeared the more firm and determined; this ceremony being completed ſhe entered the encloſure and ſeated herſelf on the pile in an upright poſture and placed the head of her deceaſed huſband in her lap—Ghee in large quantities had been previouſly poured on her head and garments; pieces of camphire, cow-dung, plantain, graſs—rice, flower, &c. &c. were then ſtrewed over the body of the dead man—Billets of wood were then placed by the officiating Brahmins in a pyramidical

form around her and a few bundles of very dry brushwood were placed at the top near the head ; the sacred fire was then given by one of the Brahmins to her son, who presented it to his mother. The head Brahmin remained in conversation with her for a quarter of an hour during which period she held the light in her hand ; a leaf of the Shaffer was also carried in, and as the Brahmin did not bring it out again, I suppose this was also placed on the pile. The Brahmin then took leave of her and when he came to the door (as if anxious that a European should be a witness of her setting fire to the pile with her own hands) he beckoned me to approach, when immediately I saw her bow her head on that of her husband and on raising it, set fire to the brushwood above her ; it did not burn as quick as was expected, during which time she sat as composed as if she had no interest in the affair—The Brahmin close to me seeing this, threw some fire on the pile and in two seconds the whole was a complete conflagration—while the bodies were burning the Brahmins keps dancing round the funeral pile with enthusiasm and apparent satisfaction.

" The conduct of the officiating Brahmin was liberal and open to a degree ; and so far from opposing my approach they appeared anxious that I shuuld see the whole minutely, that I might relate every thing had been conducted without deceit or persuation—I acccordingly took my station by the angle post at the door where I remained the whole time, the Suttee at not more than three feet distance from me—She appeared so totally absorbed in her prayers and performing the necessary ceremonies, and in conversation with her son, that she paid not the smallest attention to any thing round her, excepting once, when she waved her hand to me not to advance nearer ; during the whole ceremony which lasted considerably more than an hour (for I was too much interested to look at my watch) she was as firm and collected, and perhaps more so than most of the bystanders.—I never took my eyes off her the whole time and dare assert that not the smallest degree of compulsion was used ; and that upon the whole, this instance of fortitude and heroism may have been equalled but never surpassed."

DESTRUCTION OF A ROYAL TYGER.

THE following interesting account of the destruction of a Royal Tyger, by one of the Officers of the 2d bat. 8th regt. N. I stationed at Kaira, we have just received from a Correspondent whose favours we shall always be proud to acknowledge.

On the 15th June, some of the Officers of the corps formed a party to visit the celebrated ruins of Mahmoodabad. On approaching them they were alarmed by a sound like the roar of a Royal Tyger. They did not, however, immediasely see the animal, and proceeded towards the ruins; but on advancing a little further he suddenly bust upon their view in all his terrors, and sprung at them with indescribable ferocity. A percipitate retreat was the natural consequence, and one of the gentlemen who was but indifferently mounted perceiving that he could not depend on his horse, with the promptitude of a vigorous and decisive mind directed his course to a tree which he immediately ascended with his fowling piece in his hand. His victim thus singled, the Tyger gave over the pursuit of the others and bounded on the horse who stood paralysed with fear at the foot of the tree. At this crisis the Gentleman in the tree took a cool and steady aim at the savage and wounded him, though not mortally. The Tyger feeling his wound retreated to some distance, but almost immediately returned with encreased fury. In the mean time the Officer had reloaded, and taking aim at him again while venting his rage on the miserable horse, wounded him mortally.

On the first attack of the Tyger the retreat of the party was too precipitate and general to admit of individual attentions. Each person trusted to the speed of his horse; and our hero was undesignedly left behind. But when on ralling in a neighbonring village, his comrades perceived that he was missing; they instantly armed themselves, and returned with a large concourse of the natives to the spot.—They came in sight of the tree just as the Tyger had received his mortal wound. He again retreated, and was traced into a jungle where they found him writhing in agony, On their approach he collected his remaining strength into one final effort, and prepared to spring, but the spear of a Native prevented him, and put an end to his struggles.

On measuring him he was found to extend ten feet eight inches from the nose to the tip of the tail.

The poor horse was so mangled that he was immediately put to death from motives of humanity.

To the admirable presence of mind which so happily atchieved this affair, we shall offer no other compliment, but that it is by such feelings only, that the safety, the freedom, and the glory of our country can be maintained, and, that we trust such spirits will be never found wanting to vindicate the British character, and

support the British Empire, not merely in the plains of Hindoostan, but all over the world.

After the death of the Tyger the Gentlemen proceeded to the ruins of Mahmoodabad, and as our correspondent was one of the party, we have anxious hopes that he will enable us by some future communication to give our readers an idea of the present state of this once magnificent city.

BOMBAY,—June 29, 1808.

FIRE.

On Saturday night last a very alarming fire broke out in the neighbourhood of Sonapoor;—Which spreading among the woods, and favoured by a considerable breeze, in a short space of time destroyed one hundred and sixty houses and huts, and might have done incalculable injury had it not been fortunately arrested in its progress.

This fire recurring so shortly after that mentioned in the Courier of the the 18th, and under circumstances of still stronger suspicion, has called forth all the vigilance of Government; and there can be little doubt but that the diabolical incendiaries will soon be discovered and meet the fate which such general malice deserves.

We have the less hesitation to pronounce our opinion, that these fires were neither of them, accidental, when we take into consideration the peculiar circumstances attending them. They both commenced to windward, near the shore of Back Water Bay; the latter in a hut within a few yards of high water mark. The range of both fires was in the same direction, and close to each other. And on Friday night, a hut, within twenty paces of that wherein the fire broke out last, was actually discovered to be on fire, but was happily extinguished in time.

The property consumed on Saturday night was not considerable, but we have to lament the fate of an unfortunate native woman who was burned with three of her children.

A similar group in similar circumstances were rescued from their fate by the enterprize of a Gentleman, who has been too familiar with scenes of danger to permit us to give any celebrity to his name, by connecting it with what he considers only an ordinary exercise of humanity. On hearing the shricks of children from a hut on which the flames had just seized, he made his way to the spot, and burst into the hut as the roof began to blaze—The mother was praying over her three children.—Not a moment was to be

loſt, he ſnatched them from their fate, and was almoſt ſtunned by the fall of the hut as he had ſaved the laſt of this wretched family.

Detachments from the firſt and ſecond battalions of the 56th regiment under the commands of captain Mollett and colonel Keating were employed on the occaſion and did all the ſervice which might be expected from zeal and activity.—The ſame acknowledgements are due to a detachment of the the 78th, and one of the Honorable Company's Artillery.

But we truſt it will not be conſidered as inviduous to mention with peculiar acknowledgments, the ſtriking effect produced by a body of fifty Seamen led on by captain Johnſton H. M. Ship Powerful, and captain Foote H. M. Ship Piedmontaiſe. With their tackle in their hands they ruſhed into the midſt of the flames, with dexterous rapidity faſtened it round the burning huts and levelled them with the ground in a moment.—Their tackle was as inſtantly diſengaged, and applied as before, till a total ſtop was put to the progreſs of the fire.

The Honorable the Governor and ſuit were on the ſpot on the firſt intimation of the fire and continued to animate and direct the operations till the danger had ſubſided.

The Superintendant of Police, his conſtables and Peons did their duty. On an occaſion like this we know no higher praiſe, for ſuch duty is both arduous and fatiguing. Indeed the general activity in that department makes it difficult to particularize any exertion like the preſent without injuſtice.

Several Gentlemen contributed their aſſiſtance, and particularly a large party of hunters who had dined at the foot of Malabar Hill. They were firſt alarmed by the ſudden brightneſs of the ſky, and ſuſpecting the cauſe, immediately aſcended an eminence from whence they had a full view of the ſcene.—Without heſitation they ran to their horſes, and galloped to the place, where, however they may have wiſhed individually to conceal their exertion, they were too conſpicuous, not merely from their activity and numbers, but the unexpected circumſtance of their uniform dreſs.

BOMBAY—July 6, 1808.

Yeſterday, at 2 o'clock, the honorable company's ſhips Worceſter, Union, and Sir William Pulteny got underweigh for England, under convoy of his majeſty's ſhip the St. Fiorenzo. In getting out of the harbour two of the ſhips miſſed ſtays the Sir William Pulteney and the Union; and a ſudden ſqual coming on, the fleet was under the neceſſity of coming to anchor. They

again got underweigh this morning, at daylight, and worked out two or three miles. At two o'clock they finally weighed, accompanied by the Trowbridge for Penang; and with the good wishes of the settlement for the safety of all on board, are now working out the harbour.

List of Passengers on board the Sir William Pulteney for England.

Colonel and Mrs. Spens, two children and two native servants—Captain and Mrs. Watson, and one native servant, female—Master and Miss Gillos—Captain and Mrs. Bannerman—Mr. Malcolm—Lieutenant O'Brien—Mrs. Wipend and two children—Mrs. Bunyan and child, and one female servant—Mr. Pancout.

Fifteen invalids from H. M. navy, with twelve European passengers and three natives.

Passengers per Worcester.—William Preston, surgeon, R. N.—Captain Whitfield, H. M. 66th regiment,—Thomas Wyrne, Sargt. H. M. 69th regt.—Captain Bergin, H. M. 69th regt.—Mrs. Fleming—Mrs. Bergess—Mr. Louis Robert—Benjamin Louis Graffia and John Smith. G. W. Kelly, Keating Charles Kelly, Anes Burgess, children.—Seventy-four Europeans embarked at Fort St. George.

Passengers per Union,—Colonel Disney, H. C. Service—Mrs. Humphreys, and two children—Major Leighton—Mrs. Fallon, and three children—Captain Buttle—Captain Steel—Miss Jeaneth Davis.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND GAZETTE—May 28.

On Saturday last, the following ships anchored in the harbour, from Bombay, under convoy of his majesty's ship la Dedaigneuse, captain Dawson.

H. C. ships *Royal George*, captain Gribble, *Warley*, captain Montague, and *Thomas Grenville*, captain Levi Philips, Bombay marine.

Country Ships.

Charlotte, Leslie—Jehangeer, Howell—Canton, Falconer—Anna, Smith—Lowajoe Family, Stewart—Windham, Friend—and Cornwallis, Elderton. Passengers by the foregoing ships:—Mrs. Oakes, Mrs. Scott, Mrs Eyles, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Maughan,—Misses Thome, Gifford and Young—Colonel Oakes, major Young, captain Maughan, B. M. captain Scott, captain Eyles, D. Scott, D. Brown, lieutenants Parish, Skitrow, Marsden, Farquharson, Creig, Aplin, and Smee—Ensign French—Mr. Stedman, Mr. Baretto, and Master Eyles.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Para. 1. From the beneficial effects which have been derived at this Presidency by the establishment of a Fund for the support of the Native Poor, particularly during the period of the late scarcity, it has been considered an object of importance to give permanency to an institution of that nature, and to place it under such Regulations as will ensure relief to distress, without diminishing the usual excitements of industry.

2. The whole of the late Poor Fund having been exhausted in affording the charitable aid required at the period of the late scarcity, it has been determined by the Governor in Council to establish a Fund, of which the interest shall be annually applied on the part of the Honorable Company to charitable purposes, subject to the approbation of the Honorable Court of Directors. It is intended that the interest shall be calculated at 10 per cent per annum on a Fund of twenty thousand (20,000) Pagodas, which, with the aid of private contributions, it has been computed will be adequate for the attainment of the intended object.

3. The Honorable the Governor in Council having judged it proper to appoint a Committee to carry the arrangement into effect, the following extract from a Report of the Committee is published for general information, together with the Regulations proposed for the management of the Institution to be formed for the relief of the Native Poor.

PLAN *submitted by the Native Poor Fund Committee, for the relief of infirm Paupers and for freeing Madras and its vicinity from Vagrants.*

" The objects of the intended Institution are to free Madras and its neighbour-" hood from the importunities of Vagrants; and to afford accommodation and " subsistence at the Monegar Choultry to such paupers as are, from the imbecility " of childhood or extreme age, from disease, deformity, or mutilation, incapable " of earning a livelihood.

" The enclosure at the Choultry being spacious and the buildings on a scale " sufficiently extensive for the comfortable accommodation of 1,300 persons, it is " intended to assign separate habitations to the different casts of paupers. Their " customs will be respected and every requisite assistance and convenience afforded " them, in order that no reasonable cause of objection may exist for any class of " paupers to decline the provision held forth to them at the Choultry.

" Until it can be ascertained for what number of persons it will be necessary to " provide, it has been deemed expedient that the establishment at the Monegar " Choultry should be regulated for the support of 500 persons.

" The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant on the " part of the Honorable Company (the donation being subject to the approbation " of the Court of Directors,) the amount of interest at 10 per cent per annum " on 20,000 Pagodas to be applied towards the support of the Institution. Be-" sides the interest arising from this sum, it is supposed that contributions to the " amount of 450 Pagodas per month will be required for the maintenance of " 500 paupers, and defraying all the charges of the Establishment.

" The following are the Regulations which the Committee recommend to be " adopted for conducting the duties of the institution.

1.—" As to the attainment of some of the most beneficial purposes of the In-" stitution, will, in a great measure depend on the exertions of the Magistracy, " the Justices of the Peace and the Superintendent of Police should be instructed " strictly to enjoin the Peons and servants of their Department to send forthwith " to the Monegar Choultry, all paupers unable to earn a subsistence, who may be

" supplicating charity in the vicinity of the presidency; and to apprehend all men-
" dicants of an opposite description, who are stout and able to work, and convey
" them to a place which, in communication with the Committee for managing
" the Lottery, will be appointed for their reception, in order that they may be
" employed on the public roads. The Peons should distinctly comprehend that
" these orders are meant to extend to the attachment of all beggars, with the ex-
" ception only of *Sanniassies or those of a religious order*.

2.—That the expences of the Institution be defrayed by the interest of the
" Fund and by voluntary contributions from the Inhabitants of Madras.

3.—That the subscription be collected in advance every three months or as often
" as may be required.

4.—That the Committee for the Management of the Institution, do consist of
" 12 Members; of whom 3, viz. the Chief Secretary to the Government, the
" Town Major of Fort St. George, and the Superintendent of Police for the
" time being respectively, shall be permanent, and that nine other Members be
" chosen annually, on the 1st January by Government.

5.—" That the Committee do hold regular quarterly Meetings at the Choul-
" try, viz. on the 1st Saturday in the months of January, April, July and Octo-
" ber. That each Member of the Committee in rotation shall be vested with the
" especial superintendence of the Charity for one month and be denominated the
" Visiting Member. To him all references connected with the Institution are to
" be made, he is to summon extraordinary meetings when such may be requisite;
" to visit the Choultry at least once a week, to act as Treasurer to the Fund and
" collect the subscription; and to deliver to his successor, the accounts of the
" charity, made up to the close of the month during which he officiated, an Ab-
" stract of which is to be published in the Government Gazette."

6.—" That one of the Members be appointed to act as Secretary."

7.—" That previously to the election of a new Committee at the beginning of
" every year, the Committee which retire, do lay before the Government and the
" public, a general Report of their preceedings and a statement of receipts and dis-
" bursements on account of the charity during the period they continued in office.

8.—" That the immediate charge of the Establishment be entrusted to a Super-
" intendent, who shall act under the directions of the Committee and shall see
" that the Resolutions of the General Meetings are carried into effect, together
" with such orders as the Visiting Member may, until they can receive the sanc-
" tion of the Committe, deem expedient to enact.—For the performance of these
" duties, that a salary of 500 Pagodas per Annum be allowed the Superinten-
" dent."

9.—" That the Surgeon of the Native Infirmary be directed to admit into that
" Institution, such paupers labouring under severe or dangerous diseases as any of
" the Members of the Committee or the Superintendent may think proper to
" send from the Choultry.

10.—" That the Gate of the Choultry be kept locked and no pauper on any
" account whatever be allowed to go out; unless, specially permitted by the Su-
" perintendent or one of the Members of the Committee.

11.—" Any pauper obtaining leave to quit the Choultry under a promise that
" he will withdraw himself and desist from supplicating charity in the neighbour-
" hood of the Presidency, if again detected in that practice, shall not afterwards
" be permitted to leave the Coultry.

12.—" That the Names, ages, cast, and description of all Paupers admitted in-
" to the Choultry be inserted in a Regisier kept for the purpose.

13.—"That another Register, in which all occurrences worthy of remark shall "be noted, be kept by the Serjeant residing at the Choultry.

14.—"That the above Regulations be translated into the several Native Languages and printed and circulated, and that notice of the measures which it is intended to adopt with respect to beggars, be made known publicly throughout "Madras."

The Governor in Council having approved and confirmed the above Regulations, it is directed that they be observed accordingly.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

G. BUCHAN,
CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

FORT ST GEORGE, 16th JULY, 1808.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, July 6, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army the following Extracts of a General Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors dated 26th February 1808.

Para. 2. "Some time ago we caused a Medal to be executed by one of the "most eminent Artists in this Country in commemoration of the brilliant success "of the British Arms in Mysore in 1799 for distribution amongst the Officers "and Soldiers (European and Native) employed on that glorious occasion.—On "one side of it is represented the storming the breach of Seringapatam from an "actual drawing on the spot with the Meridian Sun denoting the time of the "storm with the following inscription in Persian, underneath—*The Fort of Seringapatam the Gift of GOD the 4th May* 1799—on the reverse side is the British "Lion subduing the Tiger the emblem of the late Tippoo Sultaun's Government, with the period when it was effected and the following words in Arabic "on the banner "Assudolla ul Ghaulib" signifying *the Lion of GOD is the Conquering Lion of GOD.*"

3. "Of these Medals Gold ones have been struck for His Majesty, the Right "Honorable Lord Melville, the Governers in India at the time, Marquis Cornwallis, the Nizam, and his two Ministers; the Peshwah and his Minister, the "Nabobs of Arcot, and Oude, and the Rajahs of Tanjore, Travancore, Mysore, "Coorga and Berar, Doulut Row Scindia, the Commander in Chief, officers on "the staff employed in the service, and for the Oriental Museum."

"Silver Gilt for the Members of Council at the three Presidencies, the Residents of Hydrabad and Poonah, the Field Officers, and the General Staff on "the Service."

"Silver for the Captains and Subalterns on the "Service."

"Copper bronze for the Non Commissioned, and pure grain Tin for the Privates."

4. "We have estimated the Army employed before Seringapatam at 51,000, "exclusive of General Officers but including all others, and an equal number of "Medals have been struck and there are now forwarded to your Presidency four "Gold Medals to be presented to the Nabob of Arcot, the Rajahs of Tanjore, "Travancore and Coorga."

5. "The Medals for the late Governor of Madras, for Generals Stewart and "Bridges and the late Generals Brathwaite and Hartley have been presented "here and as all the remaining General Officers employed on the expedition are "in this Country, they will receive the Medals here."

6. " One hundred Silver Gilt Medals for the Members of Council in May
" 1799, for the Residents at Hydrabad and Poonah at the same period, and for
" the Field Officers and General Staff of the Army employed on the expedition
" have been forwarded to your Presidency for distribution, the calculation is
" founded on the returns sent in by the Adjutant General in
" 1800, from which the number of the Staff entitled to be considered as Field
" Officers had been computed at forty two, but you will determine on the accu-
" racy of this calculation. These were forwarded by the Albion in September
" 1805."

7. " The Medals for Officers of the foregoing description belonging to the
" other presidencies are to be forwarded thither to them."

8. " Eight hundred silver medals for Captains ond Subalterns including such
" of the General Staff as are to be considered of those ranks were so forwarded by
" the Albion, and are to be considered under similal directions as the foregoing."

Subidars, Jemidars Syrangs, 1st Tandal, Havildars, Trumpeters, Dummers, and Fifers, Head Guides.

9. " Five thousand bronzed Medals are now sent
" to be distributed to the Native Commissioned and
" Non-Commiffioned Officers as in the margin to Ser-
" jeants, Drummers or Fifers, and Trumpeters of Eu-
" ropean Corps and to Conductors and others of the
" General Staff considered as Non- Commissioned
" Officers. The number of these according to the re-
" turns abovementioned appears to be 4,331."

10. " Forty five thousand Tin Medals are likewise now sent for Corporals
" Gunners and Private Europeans and for Naicks, Farriers, Native Doctors,
" Galundauze Private Sepoys, Second Tindals, Lalears, Puckalies and Guides of
" the Native Troops, the number of these from the returns was about 42,450."

11. " In regard to the Medals of the two last descriptions for the Troops be-
" longing to the other Presidencies we must call your attention to what is said
" above respecting the Silver Medals."

12. " As many of the Troops serving under your Presidency employed in the
" Siege of Seringapatam must have since deceased you will endeavour to learn the
" siturtion of their Families or Heirs and forward the Medals to them."

13. " A list of Officers who have received Medals in this Country is likewise
" now forwarded."

14. " The frequent applications that have been made to us by Officers of our
" several Military Establishments in India, when in Europe for advances of Mo-
" ney on Loans, under the plea of their being otherwise unable to return to their
" duty have not only caused much trouble and inconvenience but in some instan-
" ces the Company have sustained loss by the death of the parties to whom such
" advances have occasionally been made and the practice has of late years
" increased."

15. " As under the regulations of 1796 the Military Officers are allowed to
" come home on furlough and to receive their pay, and in regard to Subalterns
" are further indulged with passage money home, their situations have been con-
" siderably improved and they cannot reasonably expect any additional indulgence
" of the nature abovementioned, to prevent therefore all expectations of the
" like in future, we direct that you publish in General Ordars to the Army, that
" we have been under the necessity of coming to the resolution of declaring that
" Officers at home are not hereafter to expect that application for advances of
" money beyond what they are allowed by the existing regulation of the service
" will be attended to."

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

George Buchan, Esq. Private Secretary to the Honorable the Governor:

On Tuesday the 26th Inst. arrived at the Presidency from a Tour, the Hon. Sir Henry Gwilliam. Knight, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, a salute of 15 guns was fired on the occasion.

Early on Monday morning the 25th Inst. anchored in the roads the American ship *Ann*, detained during their cruize by his Majesty's ships *Fox* and *Caroline*.

Same day arrived the Honorable Company's ship *Ceylon*, Capt. Hudson, from Bengal 19th June.—The *Ceylon*, sprung a leak and parted company from his Majesty's ship *Terpsichore*, and extra ships *Sarah Christiana and Northampton*, bound for Europe on the night of the 14th July, in Lat. 14, 56, N. and Long. 91 09.

The following Passengers were on board on their way to England.

Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Cowell. Miss Parkinson, Miss Parker, Miss Brigdes,—Lieut. Col. Hugh Sutherland, H. C. S.—Major G. Fitzsimons, H. M. 17th Regt.—Captain W. Parker, H. C. Artillery,—Lieut. W. P. Foley, Bombay Marine,—George Cowell, late Lieut. H. M. 53d Regt.—W. Court, H. C. S.—Assistant Surgeon George Blick, H. M. 86th Regt. and Master Truscott.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer, attached to the Troops under the command of General Champagny, proceeding from Bengal to Bombay, to his Brother at Madras.

"Prince of Wale's Island, 22d June, 1808.

"We have had a most disastrous passage of thirty-seven days "down the Bay, constant bad weather and much rain; notwith- "standing which (although this ship is full of Troops) we are "healthy and in excellent spirits. The fleet found it impossible "to weather the Andaman's; after beating about for fourteen days "and were ultimately obliged to bear away for this place to take "in water and provisions:—we are, it is said, to remain here a "weeks, and we fear that our passage to Bombay will still prove a tedious one.

"The Dedaigneuse sailed hence for China with the Bombay Convoy on the 12th instant."

Office of the Commissioners for investigating the Debts of their Highnesses the late Nobobs of the Carnatic. *July 1, 1808.*

The Commissioners for investigating the Debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, give notice that they intend upon Monday the 11th Inst. to proceed to the consideration of the following claims.

1. Roy Reddee Row, assignee of Gopaul Row, Bond 26th July, 1798. Principal, Pagodas 38,500. Interest to the 15th May 1804 at 5 per cent, Pagodas 11,175 24 52—Aggregate amount Pagodas 49,675 24 52—Aggregate Sterling amount 19,870£. 4s.

2. Miss Catharine Pascal, heiress of the late Lieutenant John Mills, Bond 31st December 1786 for arrears of pay—Principal, Pagodas 1,206. Interest to the 15th May 1804 at 6 per cent Pagodas 1,257 3 33—Aggregate amount Pagodas 2463 3 33. Aggregate Sterling amount 985£ 4s. 7½d.

3. Miss Catharine Pascal, assignee of Henry Price, Bond 1st September 1781 for arrears of pay. Principal, Pagodas 1,185. Interest to the 15th May 1804 at 6 per cent, Pagodas 1,614 11 6. Aggregate amount Pagodas 2,799 11 6. Aggregate Sterling amount 1,119£ 14s. 1d.

4. Lieutenat Charles Spyer, Bond 31st December 1786, for arrears of pay. Principal, Pagodas 2,212. Interest to the 15th May 1804 at 6 per cent, Pagodas 2,305 29 4, Aggregate amount Pagodas 4,517 29 4. Aggregate Sterling amount 1,806£ 17s. 11d.

Office of Commissioners for investigating the Debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, *July 11th, 1808.*

The Commissioners for investigating the Debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, give notice, that they intend upon Monday the 18th Instant to proceed to the consideration of the following claims.

5. The Honorable Mrs. Johnston, Executrix of the late Samuel Johnston, Esq. Balance of ten Bonds 1st November 1797, for Pagodas 281,510 9 10 of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah on the 18th September 1803. Advances of money, and transactions in Grain with the Sircar of the Nabob Wallajah while Mr. Johnston was Paymaster and Storekeeper at Trichinopoly, Principal, Pagodas 241,333 28 20, Amount principal and interest in Sterling money 132,793£. 17s. 6d.

6. The Honorable Mrs. Johnston Executrix of the late Samuel Johnston, Esq. Debt, 1st Jan. 1802, of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah, for two years Salary as Agent in England. Principal, Pagodas 24,000. Amount principal and interest in Sterling money 10,968£.

The Commissioners for investigating the Debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, give notice that they intend upon the 27th July, to proceed to the consideration of the following claims:

7. William Abbott, Esq. Debt of the Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah, for arrears of Salary as Secretary to his Highness. Aggregate Sterling amount 7,853£. 15s. 1¾d.

8. Walter Balfour, Esq. Assignee of P. M. Cassin, Administrator to the Estate of the late Reverend W. Bainbridge, Bond 1st June 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah, to Major Davidson, for arrears of pay. Aggregate Sterling Amount 4,634£. 9s. 11d.

Office of Commissioners for investigating the Debts of their Highnesses the late Nobobs of the Carnatic, Fort St George, July 28th 1808

The Commissioners for investigating the Debts of the late Nabobs of the Car-

atic, give notice that they intend upon Monday next the 1st August, to proceed to the consideration of the following Claims.

8. Major General John Pater, Bond dated 18 June 1784. Principal, Pagodas 952. Interest to the 15th May 1804, at 6 per cent, Pagodas 1,209 1 49. Aggregate amount, Pagodas 2,161 14 74, Aggregate Sterling amount 864£. 10s. 6d.

9. Duttajee Moorleapah, Assignee of Adtiapah Naick. Letter of acknowledgment of 12th June 1801. Principal, Pagodas 1,298 11. Interest to the 15th May 1804, at 5 per cent, Pagodas 197 12. Aggregate amount, Pagodas 1,495 23. Aggregate Sterling amount 598£. 4s.

10. Duttajee Moorleaph, Bond 3d June 1801. Principal, Pagodas 60,050. Interest to the 15th May 1804, at 5 per cent, 8,851 9 20. Aggregate amount, Pagodas 68,901 9 20. Aggregate Sterling amount 27,560£. 9s. 7½d.

11. Duttajee Moorleapah, Bond 3d June 1801. Principal, Pagodas 3,377 14 6. Interest to the 15th May 1804, at 5 per cent, Pagodas 493 8 7. Aggregate amount, Pagodas 3,870 8 7. Aggregate Sterling amount 1548£. 3s. 11d.

12. Duttajee Moorleapah, Assignee of Sree Vencatash Chitty, Bond 13th June 1801. Principal, Pagodas 16,500. Interest to the 15th May 1804 at 5 per cent, Pagodas 2,409 20 30. Aggregate amount, Pagodas 18,909 20. 30. Aggregate Sterling amount 7,563£. 15s. 7¾d.

13. Duttajee Moorleapah, assignee of Maudhoo Anunt, Bond 24th June 1801. Principal, Pagodas 15,570. Interest to the 15th May 1804, Pagodas 2,250 8 31 Aggregate amount, Pagodas 17,820 8 31, Aggregate Sterling amount 7,128£. 1s. 5¾.d.

14. Duttajee Moorleapah Assignee of Boogung Row, Letter of acknowledgment 26th June 1801. Principal, Pagodas 5,193 22 40. Interest to the 15th May 1804 at 5 per cent, 749 5 60. Aggregate amount, Pagodas 5,942 28 20. Aggregate Sterling amount 2,377£. 1s.

W. PARKER,
S. T. GOAD,
HENRY RUSSELL.

ASIATIC MIRROR—JULY 23, 1808.

In the Mirror of the 8th ult, we noticed the supposed loss of the Danish ship *Joe Venner*, which from having most unaccountably and suddenly disappeared from Tappanooly Roads, on the West Coast of Sumatra, on the 7th of April last, was believed either to have been cut off by the Malays, to have been driven to sea, or to have foundered. The circumstances are now fully explained. Instead of being driven from her anchors, or disturbed by Malays or any foreign enemy, she was carried off by an act of barretry of her Commander, who piratically intended to convert the vessel and the property on board, to his own benefit. Fortunately, in that design he has been frustrated. The ship, after being carried out of Tappanooly Roads, was recovered by her Crew, conducted into port, afterwards captured by a sloop of war, and her late Commander secured and sent on shore in irons. The particulars are

ſtated in the following extract of a letter, received laſt week, from Mrs. Lautier, an English Lady of high character and accompliſhment, whoſe huſband was Supra-cargo of the *Joe Venner*.

TRANQUEBAR, June 17, 1808.

"I received a letter from Mr. Lautier, informing me of his arrival at Tappanooly, on the 7th of April, where he went on ſhore in the evening. In the morning, to his great aſtoniſhment, he found the veſſel gone, he looked about on all ſides, but his moſt anxious inquiries could obtain no information reſpecting her. What to conjecture he knew not, as there had been no bad weather during the night. He remained ſome days on ſhore, where he received every kindneſs and civility from Mr. and Mrs. Prince. An opportunity offering of a paſſage to Padang, he proceeded thither, and from thence my letter is dated, the 21ſt of April. Mr. Caſſamajor forwarded it to me, with a note from himſelf, dated the 11th current, when nothing had been heard of the miſſing ſhip; but on the 15th of this month; Captain Allen arrived at Negapatam, from Tappanooly, by whom accounts are received that on Mr. Lautier's going on ſhore, the Captain immediately on his ſtepping into the boat, began to rummage among Mr. Lautier's papers, broke open his eſcrutoire, took out the bonds which he had given to Mr. Lautier, for the ſums of money he was indebted to him, alſo ſome gold-duſt, and afterwards ordered the people to make ſail, which they obeyed, and went on for ſome time, when conſidering among themſelves how very extraordinary it was, his not waiting for Mr. Lautier, aſked where he was going, he anſwered that it did not concern them; when they all ruſhed upon him, ſeized him, and put him in irons, brought the veſſel back to Tappanooly, and juſt as they were going in a ſloop of war, the *Seaflower* arrived, whoſe Captain on examining the paper of the *Joe Venner*, found it to be Daniſh property, and ſeized her. Her Commander was brought on ſhore in irons, but afterwards made his eſcape in a Malay Prow. The veſſel I imagine will be carried to Penang.

"I had no ſooner read Mr. Lautier's letter than I was informed of the loſs of my brother Charles Panton 3d Lieutenant of the Fox Frigate. While cruizing near Manilla, he was ſent in the Launch, having a 6 pounder in her bow to cut of ſome ſmall veſſels at anchor near the ſhore. He was accompanied by the Officer of Marines, and 14 of the beſt Seamen. The powder for the gun, was unjudiciouſly ſtowed away under or near it; in the firing, an exploſion took place which blew the boat to atoms, and killed every ſoul on board:—not one of the bodies, nor a fragment of the boat

was found. Such are the melancholy and diſtreſſing accounts I have received. I cannot deſcribe the anguiſh I feel. Never, never ſhall I ceaſe to regret the loſs of ſo good, ſo amiable, and gallant a young man; he was indeed beloved by all who knew him.

CALCUTTA SUPREME COURT.

On Thurſday laſt a cauſe of conſiderable novelty and importance was argued, and judgment pronounced in the Supreme Court. As this caſe involves ſome points both of curioſity and utility, it is due to the public, and will be naturally expected from the Mirror, that ſome report of the proceedings be publiſhed for general information. This may be ſhortly done, as all the material facts, and the principles to which the attention of the Court was chiefly directed, admit of ſuch compreſſion, as to allow whatever is eſſential in the caſe, to be brought within a narrow compaſs.

The Libel ſet forth, that the Daniſh ſhip Elizabeth, Captain Lund, being in the port of Calcutta, in October laſt, and then ſtanding in need of ſundry repairs and ſtores, was, by the Maſter, the ſaid Captain Lund, placed in the hands of Meſſrs. John Gilmore, and Co. of Calcutta, for the purpoſe of being repaired, and receiving ſupplies of ſtores, &c. The ſhip was accordingly hauled into the dock of Meſſrs. Gilmore and Co. where having received ſuch repairs, as could not be conveniently made while afloat, came out of dock in a few days, continuing under charge of Meſſrs. Gilmore and Co. till the 8th of December, when the repairs and ſupplies of ſtores being completed, they delivered over poſſeſſion of the ſhip to the commander, Captain Lund, without receiving payment of their bill, on account of theſe repairs, &c. amounting to between 15 and 16,000 rupees.

The ſhip continued in the port of Calcutta, in poſſeſſion of her Daniſh owner and Captain, for ſeveral weeks, and was offered to ſale by the owner, a Daniſh ſubject, reſident at Serampore. No event, connected with the caſe occurred, 'till the 28th of January laſt, when rumours of a war, or of the probability of a war, between Great Britain and Denmark, being current in Calcutta, Meſſrs. Gilmore and Co. whoſe claim was ſtill unpaid, ſent a perſon on board to take poſſeſſion of the Elizabeth on their behalf, and to hold the veſſel, as anſwerable for the amount of their bill. Poſſeſſion was accordingly taken of the ſhip, on their part, and retained till the 1ſt of February, when ſhe was boarded by an officer and party from his Majeſty's frigate Modeſte, Captain the Hon. George Elliott, and taken as prize to his Majeſty's ſhip; the

person on board, on behalf of Messrs. Gilmore and Co. representing that he held possession of the ship on their behalf; but, as their right of possession was not admitted, he was sent on shore in the course of a few days; and the prize ship being now about to be sold for the benefit of the captors, the Promovents brought their suit, for recovery of the amount of their bill for repairs and supplies to the ship, against the Hon. Captain Elliott the captor.

Messrs. Lewin and Fergusson, for the Promovents contended, that their claim was founded on the most obvious and fairest principles of natural justice, and that as it was laid down and clearly admitted by the Maritime Law, that the contract of the Master of a ship in any foreign port, for monies, repairs, or stores, for the necessary service of his ship, did by such contract, imply an hypothecation of his ship; consequently the vessel in this case, a Danish ship in an English port, was not only hypothecated to the Promovents, but that having been in the actual possession of the ship, they held a fair and indisputable lien, in the property. Much ingenious argument, and some cases were adduced to establish the validity of the lien; and the objection the Counsel for the Defendants were expected to set up, namely, that the Promovents by parting with the profession, parted with their lien, was anticipated, and a cause from Cook's Bankrupt Reports, scited, which shewed that a lien held by a Broker on a policy of insurance, and with which he had voluntarily parted for some time, had been decided to have revested, on his acquiring a re-possession of the policy;—it was argued in like manner, that the lien of the Promovents in this ship, had received on their taking re-possession, on the 28th of February as stated in the Libel.

The Advocate General and Mr. Strettell, for the Defendant, rested the defence on four grounds; viz.

1.—That the Master of the ship in this case, had no authority to hypothecate the ship.

2.—Admitting that the Master had such authority, he had not exercised it.

3.—That had the ship been regularly hypothecated to the Promovents, their hypothique, or even a lien, had they held such security, was superseded by capture, *de jure belli*.

4.—That as this was a prize case, it was not within the jurisdiction of the court.

The Advocate General with respect to the first ground, admitted the general doctrine, that the Master of a ship in a foreign port, by a contract for money, repairs, or stores, absolutely neces-

ſary for the ſafety of his ſhip, might imply the hypothecation of the ſhip; but he argued, that in the relation of the two ports of Calcutta and Serampore, at which latter port the owner of this ſhip reſided, Calcutta could not be conſidered as a foreign port, which implied a port beyond ſeas, whereas Calcutta and Serampore were on the boſom of the ſame country, on the ſame river, and within a few miles of each other; and as the owner of the *Elizabeth* was admitted to be reſident at Serampore, where he might have been conſulted and his anſwer received in the courſe of a few hours, his ſhip while lying off Calcutta, could not be held or conſidered as in a foreign port.—It was in a foreign port only that the contract of the Maſter implied an hypothecation of his ſhip; and the reaſon was clear, becauſe beyond ſeas and in a foreign port, it might be ſuppoſed, that being unable to have recourſe to his owners, he had no other ſecurity but his ſhip to offer. At the ſame time the hypothecation only applied to ſuch repairs or ſupplies as were wanted *ex neceſſitate*, and indiſpenſible for the ſalvation of the ſhip, and to enable her to proceed on her voyage. No ſuch neceſſity exiſted here, the ſhip was bound on no voyage, and the Maſter had the conſtant opportunity of free and immediate recourſe to his owner.

On the ſecond point, it was obſerved, that there was no document in proof of the ſhip having been hypothecated by the maſter, Nay it was not even alledged that there was any verbal agreement to that effect, much leſs any written inſtrument of the act of hypothecation.

On the 3d point, a recent caſe was cited from the 5th volume of Robinſon's Reports of Caſes decided in the High Court of Admiralty, in which a Britiſh ſubject, immediately before the commencement of the preſent war, had advanced on account of a French ſhip in an Engliſh port, upon the uſual ſecurity of a bottomry bond on the ſhip; War breaking out between Great Britain and France, the French ſhip in queſtion, was captured, brought into an Engliſh port, and condemned to the excluſion of benefit to the holder of the bottomry bond, which was held to be ſuperſeded by the capture *de jure belli*

On the fourth ground it was obſerved that if this were a caſe of prize it was her *alieno foro*, ſince the court, however much the fact may be regretted, had no prize juriſdiction, and as this juriſdiction had not been veſted in the court, their lordſhips could not aſſume it. The caſe then before them required particular inveſtigation. It might appear that there had been a colluſion

between the parties—it was not said that there had been such collusion, it was sufficient for the argument that it might have existed, and before the claim now set up by the promovents could be allowed, that question ought to be investigated. It would never be allowed, that the subject of a foreign state, on hearing the account of a war between Great Britain and the state to which he belonged, and having at the same time a ship in a British port, which he knew must be seized at all events, it would never be allowed that he should employ his property in that ship, while in *ipsis faucibus*, in the very jaws of the enemy, to pay his debts with that ship, and thus to defraud the Sovereign or his Representatives. These points it would be proper to investigate before such a claim as that now set up were allowed They were however questions that could only be investigated in a prize court. And therefore this was a case not triable by their lordships. It was a case cognivable in the high court af Admiralty of England.

After much learned and able arguments on both sides, the court gave judgment, dismissing the bill, each party to pay their own costs.

Sir Henry Russell, Chief Justice, in delivering his openion, expressed his regret that the promovents in parting with the possession of the ship, had lost their proper remedy against the property. Lien and possession went together, and it would open the door to fraud and abuse were it to be held otherwise. Had the promovents continued to retain their possession, they would have held that right and property in the ship, that *jus in re* of which no capture could have deprived them ; but by parting with the possession and delivering over the ship to her owner and master, they voluntarily accepted of their security, which was made more manifest by the fact set forth in the libel, that the ship after being restored to her owner, was by him offered for sale avowedly, and with the knowledge of the provoments : and had a sale been effected it is not to be supposed that they would have looked to the ship or the purchaser for the payment of their bill, but to the owner or the master.

As to the point of jurisdiction, Sir Henry Russell observed that as there was no doubt that this was a prize question, it was consequently, not within the jurisdiction of this court, and although the extension of such a jurisdiction to Bengal, would rather add to his own inconvenience and solicitude, he could not but regret, the want of it from the inconvenience that arose to the public.

Sir John Royds followed in the expression of pretty nearly the

ſame opinions, and adduced ſome additional arguments in their illuſtration and ſupport.

Sir William Burroughs did not ſubſcribe to the opinion that a lien on a foreign ſhip ceaſed with the poſſeſſion. Ships were conſidered as different from other ſpecies of moveable property; and that diſtinction was countenanced both by commercial and national policy; and he held that the lien upon a foreign ſhip, in a foreign port, and ariſing on account of neceſſary repairs and ſtores, continued while the ſhip remained in that port, or until the inception of her voyage. As to the queſtion of this being a caſe of prize, Sir William expreſſed ſome doubts, whether the court had concurrent juriſdiction with the court of prize on this collateral point. But as the court had not direct juriſdiction on the queſtion, prize or no prize, and the ſhip might well be conſidered as in the cuſtody of the law by the capture, he thought it at leaſt queſtionable, whether ſuch a concurrent juriſdiction could be exerciſed here, and therefore thought it better to leave the party to claim, as he certainly might, before the court of prize. He therefore reluctantly concurred in the diſmiſſal of the cauſe.

The court though bound by the law to diſmiſs the cauſe, acknowledged the hardſhip of the caſe upon the promovents, who by an act of indulgence loſt the remedy, which they originally held againſt the ſhip.

PROLOGUE *to a Play acted by the Seamen on board His Majeſty's Ship Culloden, ſpoken by a Man in the character of a Boatſwain.*

Culloden, 29th March, (off Vingola Rocks) 1808.

Up with the Royal Standard, no delay,
I'll pipe, at once, my part, (*whiſtles*) "all hands ſee play."
A play not acted by a Coxcomb crew,
Of fellows, who to reef, or ſteer, ne'er knew,
Who ſtart at ſpectres, or at dangers roar,
And play ſtrange pranks, to pleaſe the fools on ſhore:
Who mad with vanity, and puff'd with fame,
Themſelves the King's own company proclaim,
They "the King's own," could England ſtand a breeze?
If the King's company's were all like theſe?
Believe me boys, they have wrong notions got,
The King's beſt companies are all afloat:
Oh! I have ſeen them act ſuch noble plays,
While with Wars fires the ſea was in a blaze,
Wrecks of proud France, lay ſtranded on the ſhore,
And Britain's genius clapp'd, and cry'd "encore;"
Such are the ſcenes rejoic'd each gallant heart,
While ev'ry Seaman burn'd to play his part,

But somehow it seems over, France and Spain,
Are tir'd, they say, of acting on the main;
No more they quit, their Ports, with blust'ring rage,
But leave to Britain's Sons the glorious stage.
Now we have forc'd our rivals from the field,
And made "all hands" to English actors yield,
Our next attempt is sorrow to dispel;
O'er grief and care, to cast a magic spell;
And this t' effect we woo the Comic muse,
Nor will she, to our suit, her charms refuse,
What, tho' our tongues be hoarse, and rough our forms,
These are the beauties we have gain'd in storms;
What, though our stage's a deck all seam'd with Tar!
'Tis honour's walk in every glorious war:
What, tho' our scenes are Flags, for mirth unfurl'd,
These are the Flags which awe a subject world:
What though we boast no Gall'ry, Boxes, Pitt,
Our audience view in well train'd order sit,
Always in front, at play as in the fight,
Our leader sees our efforts with delight;
While, near him plac'd, our Officers shall join
With well tim'd praise to help each halting line:
From you, our Comrades, stow'd away in crowds,
And you maintop boys perch'd upon the shrouds,
We look for hearty unreserv'd applause;
We know you are not bound by critic laws,
But laugh out loud, when jokes your fancy please;
Such are the honest manners of the seas,
And never, never, may we ape those fools,
Who, lost to feeling, smile, and cry, by rules;
The hardy Tar with open hand and heart,
In ev'ry scene, will play a Seaman's part.
And when he quits the stage they'll say "poor Jack
On Friend or Foe he never turn'd his back."

CALCUTTA CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. E. Watson, Judge and Magistrate of the City of Benares.
Sir Alexander Seton, Bart. Collector of Shyahabad.
Mr. R. Walpole, Register of the Zillah Court at Ramghur.
Mr. T. Peckenham, Assistant to the Magistrate of the Zillah of Hoogly.

CEYLON CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

George Lusignan, esq. to be provincial Judge in the District of Matura.
Charles Layard, esq. to be Collector of the District of Caltura.
James Maitland, esq. to be Assistant to the Superintendent of Cinnamon.
Wm. Orr, esq. to be Assistant in the Paymaster General's Office.
Simon Sawers, esq. to be Assistant to the Collector of Trincomale and sitting Magistrate of that station.

Extracts from the English Papers.

BONAPARTE'S DECREES.

In pursuit of the subject, which we slightly treated in a previous Pilot, we shall return to the consideration of the Decrees of Bonaparte, inasmuch as they have a tendency, or are supposed to have a tendency, to affect the Commercial Interests of Britain, against which they are avowedly directed.

The Decrees, in the extent of their range, include every species of Commerce. It is imagined, since Great Britain is a general Trading Country, that the wide scope of the Decrees will, in some quarter or other, reach her. It is no matter, whatsoever other Countries may suffer, if the favourite object of the Enemy, the distress of this Country, shall be promoted. But it seldom happens, if any system be pushed to an extreme, that it answers the intention of the projectors.—It is taken as a principle, that England, as she is allowedly the first Commercial Country in the World, owes every thing to her Commerce.—And it is thence inferred, that every diminution of it must operate in an equal degree as an injury. But the inference is drawn from premises which are fallacious.

It is not every branch of Commerce that is advantageous—nor is it on Foreign Trade, that the existence or the greatness of England depends. It is not true, though she is the most universal Trader, that she is the most dependent on Commerce. This will not appear a paradox, if the nature of our Foreign Trade be accurately investigated. It will be found in a great measure to consist of Exports of internal manufacture, rather than the produce of the soil. What this Country vends abroad, is chiefly the effort of national industry. The ingenuity and labour of our Countrymen will be directed always towards objects which promise to be most productive of advantage by their exertion.

If the market shall be lost, which held out a ready opening for the sale of a particular manufacture, suited only to its demand—it is only necessary to divert the skill employed on it to another object—to which the habit of industry will not fail to prompt. If, on the other hand, the door is shut against the Exports of the produce of the soil, it becomes a superabundant and a dead stock in

the hands of the grower. A Manufacturing Nation has this peculiar advantage over a Nation of Cultivators of the Soil.—As an exemplification of this position, we have need only to refer to Russia. If the War with this Power and Great Britain continues, and, as a natural consequence of it, she is unable to export her produce—What is the necessary result? Why, that the iron, hemp, flax, tallow, tar, pitch, and timber, which she was accustomed to export, will remain useless on her hands. These articles were hitherto sent in great quantities to this country.

The extraordinary consumption of them, produced a rise in their value, in many instances, of four times of their original estimation, and in all, of more than double their price at home. But if these, from the effect of the war, cannot be any longer exported—there must be an immediate fall of their price to their original standard. With the price of the articles, there will be a correspondent fall in the value of land. And it must be supposed, that this will communicate to every thing connected with it. But, besides this, the ability of the people will be lessened, from the failure of their accustomed profits, to purchase wines, brandies, and the national productions of more genial climates—and the artificial wares of more polished and civilized countries. This would undoubtedly be the case with Russia, if she were deprived of her means of Commerce with this Country.

Now what would be the effect of a similar deprivation to us? Iron can be as well wrought in this Country as in Russia—and we are possessed of a sufficient quantity of iron stone, and of coals to prepare it for use. If another ton was not imported into the Country, we should not deem it a loss. It were otherwise, perhaps, if the Russian were of the same quality with Swedish iron, which is more adapted than our own to the manufacture of steel. Instead of being losers, we shall, therefore, be gainers, in this particular, by the war.—And in respect to other articles, we shall stand precisely on the same footing. Hemp and flax, before imported from Russia, may be grown in this Country. It will be our business and interest to cultivate them. It may tend ultimately to the improvement of our Waste Lands, and with the extension of the field of Agriculture, it may give employment to many idle hands. It will render us, in all probability, in future independent of a Foreign Country for these articles of necessity.

The idea, that this Country is unfavourable to the groth of hemp and flax is now utterly exploded—from a contrary position, from the test of experiment, having been clearly established. The

want of a supply of Tallow from Russia will, in all probability, raise the price of that article in the English Market—but though this may be felt as an inconvenience, it will lead to advantages, that will more than compensate for the evil. The advanced price of the latter article will operate as a bounty on our Fisheries, for procuring oil; which will be found an useful substitute.

The natural advantages arising from the increase of our Fisheries are too obvious to require they should be specifically pointed out. For *tar* and *pitch* alone, we must go to a fresh market; and though they may there cost more money than they would if bought in Russia, the difference, in a national consideration, between our amount and the other cannot be very material. Timber for all ordinary purposes can be always had at home—The non-importation of it into the country will naturally tend to the encouragement of the growth of timber; and for the use of oak, and other woods at hand, in the stead of fir, in our public and private buildings. Supposing that the imports and exports of this country with Russia were equal, but which is not the case, in value and amount—the industry which fabricated what we sent them, as suitable to the Russian market, would not in any way be destroyed, but diverted, if it could not find a mart for the same manufactures, to some other objects.

This is the principle, as it respects manufacturing countries, contradistinguished from countries benefiting by their produce. In point of fact, we export little to Russia, and import a great deal. They bear no comparison to each other. The consequence is, that it will give employment to three times as much industry to produce the articles which we have been wont to purchase of Russia, as shall suffer in the want of employment for our manufacturing hands, by the diminution of the articles which we have been used to sell to that country.

Let us see what will be the immediate and inevitable loss to Russia:—The iron mines, the fields, and the forests, that produced iron, tar, pitch, tallow, hemp, flax, and timber, cannot, like our industry, be converted to other uses and occupations: They must for the most part remain a burthen on the proprietors; and it will be some time before the industry which they called forth will find for itself, in the unimproved state of that country, a new employment. In this way will the manufacturing native have a clear and manifest advantage over the countries who live by the exportation of the produce of the soil. In this latter predicament almost all the Continental States, with the exception of Holland,

stand, It will therefore be easy to anticipate, that they will feel the pressure of the anti-commercial system infinitely more severely than Great Britain. We have only considered the operation of the system, as applicable to Russia and England respectively. We shall hereafter take a larger and more minute view of the subject.

[*Pilot, 19th January.*

AMICABLE ARRANGEMENTS WITH AMERICA.

It gives us much satisfaction to observe that a great deal of that popular passion, which was hurrying us on by rapid strides into a war with America, is now fast subsiding; that it is at length succeeded by a somewhat temperate tone, and a more unimpassioned review of the consequences likely to attend such a quarrel. We have in truth much mistaken the character of the United States. The citizens of the United States are a sagacious people; they are quick in discovering their own interest, and are not easily diverted from a steady pursuit of it. Mixing the agricultural and commercial character in their composition as a State, they have all the stability and prejudiced attachment to their native soil attending the one, and that thirst of gain and alacrity of enterprize which uniformly accompanies the other.

As far as the mercantile interest prevails, which pervades their cities only, and which comprehends of course a very small portion of the inhabitants of the country at large, they are jealous of England, and inflated with all the ardour and envious passions of rivalry. But their malignity is absorbed in their self-interest; and however jealous of English commerce, they are more tenacious of peace,—It is this party however which has embroiled America; but we are much deceived in our calculations, when we conclude that America is therefore governed by her commerce.

The American, who takes a just view of the interests of this country, and the ultimate safety of his own, must be extremely reluctant to be forced into a war with England—It must be plain to him that we are contending for our existence as a nation; and that, though not immediately involved in our fate, if we are buried in the gulph, he must be drawn into the vortex—America, though not a part of the European community, is herself sustained in her proper equipoise by the harmony of the balance here. The conquest of England, therefore, if not followed by the subjugation of

that country, muſt neceſſarily deſtroy the equiponderance, upon which the right of America to treat with the nations of Europe, as an equal, muſt depend.

It muſt alſo occur to an American, that the very great naval preponderance of this country cannot be laſting; that it would not even be required if our exiſtence did not depend upon it; and that our ſituation and diſpoſition forbid the poſſibility of aggrandiſement upon the continent of Europe. The navy of Great Britain, however powerful and great, can never terrify America into any apprehenſion of her independence, or ſubjection to us—A navy is not fitted for permanent conqueſts on land.—There can be no tyranny upon the ſeas beyond commerce—A fleet is not the beſt inſtrument of univerſal empire.

From the navy of England therefore, an American can have nothing to fear for the ſafety of his country, and his federal conſtitution.—But the military ſyſtem of France, under which Europe, it is to be feared, muſt now ſuffer for many ages,—and which by its diffuſion and multiplied affinities, its ſpreading branches, and deeply intertwiſted roots, has every proſpect of permanency; this ſyſtem it is, which, having ſwallowed up all around it,—will, but for the cautious prudence of America, terminate in devouring her.

In a war with Great Britain; therefore, America would be fighting againſt her moſt decided intereſt.—She would be levelling the fence between herſelf and the univerſal dominion of the enemy: ſhe would be making a bridge for France acroſs the Atlantic—Every ſucceſs ſhe might chance to obtain in ſuch a war, would, in proportion to its importance, be deſtroying with her own hands the rampart that protects her.

Amogſt the thinking men, a ſmall party indeed in every country, ſuch opinions generally prevail; and notwithſtanding our crooked and irritating conduct, America, by fair and proper treatment, might even now be induced to conſent to ſuch ſacrifices as our ſafety really required—It might not indeed be eaſy to make her underſtand what urgent means of diffence or annoyance could ariſe to us, in ſtoping her trade in ſugar and coffee, and ſtill leſs in the produce of her own ſoil; or from gratifying, at her expence, the ſenſeleſs, and to her inſulting clamour of the Weſt India merchants—She could probably never be brought to ſee either the wiſdom or the juſtice of excluding her from markets to which we could not go ourſelves.

Many ſpeculative opinions have lately been publiſhed upon the

character of the Americans, upon which corresponding predictions of their conduct have been founded; by some they are considered as universally hostile to us; whilst others tell us of the conflicting efforts of a French and English party.

There is undoubtedly in America many decided friends of this country.—There are others, on the contrary, with equally decided antipathies against us.—Both of these classes are principally composed of naturalized Europeans, who are very numerous, and, are in truth the great political agitators of the country.

But although the opposite opinions of these two classes fill the American Newspapers with every species of coarse extravagance and dangerous folly, the real Americans, who have never been out of their country, take little part in their conflicts, and their views of policy are generally governed by impartial calculations upon their true interest, without caring otherwise much about what is passing in Europe.—Whatever bias they have, it is in our favour—Common origin and language, kindred habits, and similar education, operate strongly upon them, in giving their minds an English cast from their cradles.—The study of the same authors, and the existence of the same laws, insures a general respect and regard for this country, inseparable from similar feelings towards themselves.

It is the most absurd thing in the world to be fearful of the weight of a French party in America.—Nothing but our own conduct can give France any popularity amongst them. We have it in our power at the present crisis to attach America unalterably to us; and we should be sorry to see an opportunity lost which could never be covered.

SIR J. STUART AND SIR H. POPHAM.

YESTERDAY about three o'clock, Sir J. STUART and Sir H. POPHAM, attended at Merchant Taylor's Hall, and were presented with the Freedom of that Company. They afterwards, accompanied by some of their friends, and by the Members of the Merchant Taylor's Company, proceeded to the Chamberlain's Office, in Guildhall.

About four o'clock they were received at the Chamberlain's Office, by the Chamberlain and following Aldermen:—

Mr. Alderman Shaw, as Locum Tenens, Sir John Eamer, Alderman Flower, Alderman Rowcroft, Alderman Prinsep, Alderman Hunter, Alderman Boydell, Alderman Birch, and John James and Samuel Dixons, the mover and seconder of the thanks of the Lord Mayor and Corporation.

When the CHAMBERLAIN first addressed Sir JOHN STUART as follows:

" Sir JOHN STUART, I give you joy; and, in obedience to an unanimous Resolution of the LORD MAYOR, Alderman and Common Council assembled, do give you thanks for your very gallant and heroic conduct at Maida, thereby proving to the world that the boasted prowess of the French arms cannot stand when fairly tried before the intrepid bravery and steady discipline of British soldiers. And, as a farther testimony of the high esteem which the Court entertains of your very meritorious services, I present to you this Sword.

" SIR,—In the present situation of public affairs, it is highly gratifying to a Britain to perceive, that the superiority of British courage and discipline under the guidance of able and experienced Commanders, has been gloriously displayed in almost every region of the habitable globe. Egypt witnessed it under the immortal ABERCROMBIE; India has recently experienced it under the conduct of a LAKE; and since the action on the plains of Maida, the descendants of those who, led by the Cæsars, once made a conquest, a conquest of this Island, will be ready to confess, that nothing can withstand the courage and discipline of British Soldiers, when under the direction of a consummate General."

He then addressed Sir HOME POPHAM as follows:—

" Sir HOME POPHAM, I give you joy; and in the name of the LORD MAYOR, Aldermen, and Common Council assembled, return you thanks for your gallant conduct and important services in the capture of Buenos Ayres, at once opening a new source of commerce to the manufactories of Great Britain, and depriving her enemy of one of the richest and most extensive colonies in her possession. And, by an unanimous resolution of the said Court, I am to present you with a sword, as a testimony of the high esteem which it entertains of your very meretorious conduct.

" SIR,—When the news arrived of your achievement in South America, it was received by the nation with an extacy of joy: the artificer saw an increase of demand for the production of his ingenuity; the merchant began to extend his commercial views: and every philanthropist most rapturously exclaimed with the poet—

Oh, stretch thy reign, fair Peace, from shore to shore,
Till conquest cease and slavery be no more:
Till the proud Indians, in their native groves,
Reap their own fruits and woo their sable loves;
PERU once more a race of Kings behold
Another MEXICO be reap'd with gold.

" Such, Sir, were the delightful visions in which the nation indulged us, on the result of a plan, suggested by the wisdom of that great statesman, whose loss we deeply feel, and whose death we still deplore, and carried into effect by the prowess of yourself and your gallant associates in arms.

" The scene, it must be confessed, is now most lamentably changed, yet though the nation has looked in vain for that extension of commerce, and that diffusion of British civilization, in the hopes of which she had so fondly indulged herself, she will ever regard the capture of Buenos Byres, both from the ability with which it was planned, and from the energy and intrepidity with which it was was affected, as an action worthy of being recorded in the brightest page of her history."

" GENTLEMEN—You have given ample proofs of your zeal in the cause of your country, and of your abilities to render it the most essential services, the same

cause has still further claims upon your exertions—the foe with whom we have to contend has declared his determination to deprive us of our most valuable rights, and to sink us below the level of an independent nation. But I trust such threats are vain—you, Gentlemen, are sensible that when a nation has lost her honour, she has little else worth preserving. You will convince our inveterete enemy, that however desirous your country may be to obtain a peace, she can never be forced to accept such a peace as shall either diminish her rights, or tarnish her glory."

Sir JOHN STUART and Sir HOME POPHAM each returned short and appropriate answers, expressive of the high honor conferred upon them, and promising to use their swords in defence of the rights and privileges of their King and Country. They then returned to the Chamberlain's parlour, where they put on the swords presented them, and went to the Mansion House, where an elegant dinner was provided for them and about sixty of the LORD MAYOR's friends. [*The Pilot, January* 9.

FROM THE MONITEURE.

" The house of Braganza has lost Portugal : it experiences the fate of all the Powers who have put their confidence in England. It is a very important success for France to have deprived the English of the excellent ports of Lisbon and Oporto. A new portion of the antient continent will be purged of the English influence. If the independance of the United States has been useful to France, the new establishment of the house of Braganza in another part of the new continent also prepares to her great advantages. The relations of the court of the Brazils with Portugal, the commercial connections which it will be obliged to form with Europe, will turn to the profit of France and her allies.

" What do the Brazils produce? Cotton, and other articles similar to those which are received from the colonies. Other markets must be found for them ; for England already overflows with colonial produces. These markets will be looked for upon the continent ; they will be found in France, for the supply of our manufactories, and for our consumption ; and these operations, in place of being effected by the intervention of Lisbon, will be done with France, and by these means will insure to us, besides so many advantages, the profits of a direct trade.

" The English calculators see with the utmost grief these new circumstances, which deprive them of an auxiliary who is so usefully situated for them ; and this recent catastrophe of the last ally which England could boast of, is unanimously attributed to

the aukward and blind policy of the present administration. This policy had already been displayed in resolutions which were not less fatal. The blockade of the Elbe and Weser deprived England of the trade which she carried on in countries not yet occupied by French custom house officers. The horrible expedition of Copenhagen next followed, to alleniate from her, her most powerful continental ally. This expedition drove her out of the Baltic. It shut the Sound against her. In fine, the last decrees of the English cabinet, by which neutral nations, allies, and even friends, are exposed to unjust and vexatious measures, will no doubt draw down new enemies upon her: and by the total interruption of her trade, do much more than France could have hoped for. When the Emperor while in Berlin, declared England in a state of blockade, he was far from expecting that the members of the English cabinet would, from their own impulse, have taken steps which are of such real advantage to us; would shut themselves out from all communication with the continent: would put an end to all the neutral flags which are so necessary for the commerce. The English trade thought to have a resource in the flags of Kniphausen, &c. &c. and these flags were interdicted by France. She had at the same time, by the new decree of his majesty, used the justest right of reprisals. What will be the consequence of this situation, so new for the commercial interests? Vessels from America can only arrive direct to France; if they allow themselves to be visited by the English vessels, if they submit to the English taxation, they will be subjected to confiscation. But the United States have too much energy, not to do all that is necessary for the protection of their flag. If, as it must be hoped, they succeed by negociation to obtain the renunciation on the part of England, of her pretentions in this respect; if they cease to be subjected to the absurd and tyrannical laws, which only tend to the annihilation of their trade, England will have the humiliation of being obliged to revoke her inconsiderate measures; then the American trade, carried to the highest degree of prosperity, will abundantly furnish us with all kinds of raw materials, and the necessary articles wanted for our consumption, whilst they will take in exchange the produce of our manufactories which they are in want of. That justice, however it must be allowed, granted by the English Government to the American flag will at the same time open a new market for the sale of English goods; and this crisis will not be so frightful for the trade of Great Britain.

"If, on the other hand, America cannot obtain satisfaction, we have no doubt of the refusal producing a declaration of war; the crisis in which England is, will increase in difficulty; and the time so much wished for, of a pacification upon equitable terms, will be so much the less distant.

"If a *Mezzio Terminei* be the present determination, and that the American councils should think proper to submit to their vessels being visited, to the obligation of their touching in England, to the contribution of the payment of 25l. per cent laid on the vessels which sail under a neutral flag, we can only pity the enlightened men who conduct the American affairs, that they have not been able to succeed in surmounting these difficult circumstances. But then the American vessels having to fear, on the one hand, their being turned aside on their passage, and of having a tribute of 25 per cent. to pay for entering into already glutted ports, where they could find no sale for their cargoes, and, on the other, of having the numerous ports of the continent shut against them, will like better to run some risk in adopting the only part which is at once useful and honorable. It would only be necessary to make use of vessels which should be able to defend themselves against brigs. By means of this precaution, they would almost insure their safe arrival, because the English cannot have men of war every where. Thus, even in the supposition of America not being able to succeed in her negociation with England, France would still find herself sufficiently supplied with all the articles which she should stand in need of.

"That country which has most consumers can always command the trade, and France enjoying her independence in its utmost extent, the first condition of any peace to take place would be, to establish such Custom house regulations, as that those who should bring cargoes should be obliged to take their returns in the produce of our soil and of our industry.

"If measures, so useful, were not in former times adopted, it must be artibuted to the influence which the Cabinet of London had obtained over that of Versailles, whose meakness made it yield to the first menace of war.

"Was it when France was obliged to destroy Dunkirk, or submit to a law of a treaty of commerce shamefully unequal in its conditions, that she should establish her Navigation Act, and combine her Custom-house regulations in such a manner, as to assure all the advantages of her happy situation. In France we have sugar and coffee sufficient for three years consumption, and for nearly one year's consumption of manufactured cotton goods: were we

even deprived of Colonial produce, we ſhould find an ample compenſation in the preſent circumſtances. If induſtry were to take another direction—if we were to attach ourſelves to the manufacturing of articles for which the Continent produces the raw materials, we might thank England for having opened our eys to our true intereſt, which would have made the conſumers prefer the produce of the Continent, which would have taught us to make the moſt of our ſilks, wool, flax—thoſe raw materials which belong to our own ſoil, and which are ſufficient for all our wants. Such a revolution in our uſages would be a criſis which would be long felt by England, and which would have a moſt fortunate influence upon the proſperity of the Continent.

"There is a providence which guides France, whilſt in the Britiſh Councils there is nothing to be met with but a ſpirit of precipitancy and diſorder, a ſpirit which is always the foreťunner of the fall of nations. Europe will always be Europe, even when its huſbandmen and women wear leſs cotton, when they are dreſſed in linen and woollen ſtruffs; when the interior trade continues open for all nations: in fine, when that by ſea will be totally annihilated. But England will no longer be England, when the colonial produce of her manufactories and her immenſe trade are reduced to nothing. It may with juſtice be ſaid, then, that the laſt meaſures which have been taken by England, without being of any eſſential prejudice to the Continent, are of the moſt injurious tendency to Englantl.

"It may be aſked what genius inſpires the Cabinet of London; It is not that of Chatham; it is that of hatred, and of thoſe blind paſſions which, in their delirium, diſtinguiſh neither good nor evil. But let us hope that that ſpirit of order, of calculation, that reaſonable ſpirit which has carried ſo highly the trade and the arms of England, will at laſt get the better of this vertigo; let us hope, at leaſt, ſhould ſhe exhibit no ſymptoms of returning to ſound ideas, an end will be put to this horrible rapine by force: that in caſe the diſpute ſhould be undecided, many years to come, the leaſt misfortune that would be the conſequenue of it to England, would be her finding Europe no longer accuſtomed to the goods of her manufacture, and all nations united in a common intereſt, in order to encourage the conſumption of articles of which the raw materials are not ſubjected to the caprice of an unreaſonable Government, and to the deciſions of the Cabinet of London. Poſterity, upon recalling the accounts of the laſt month's tranſactions in England, will aſk whether the country was then governed by the enemies of the moſt enthuſiaſtic partiſans of France.

"The Emperor Napoleon in devising what could happen most advantageous to France, could not have hit upon any thing more so than the expedition of Copenhagen, and the destructive measures to all neautral trade. Upon examining their last decrees, we cannot help thinking that their authors are so many workmen from Lyons, fanaticised by their clubs, and burning in one day all the looms which gave them bread, and enriched their country. The government of England does not literally break in pieces their looms of their country, but it renders them inactive; it blows up the sluices of the immense canal by which the goods with which the markets are glutted might be sent; it dries up their sources. These contrivances are more fatal for England than a sand bank would be, which all of a sudden should shut up the entrance of the Thames. The *sans culottes* of Lyons were led on by the most silly and ungoverned passions, the Oligarchs of London appear to obey a like impulse: extremes meet; and the same causes, in different places, and in different individuals, produce the same effects."

BOTANY BAY.

EXTRACT FROM THE SYDNEY GAZETTE.

STATEMENT OF LOSSES SUSTAINED BY FLOOD.

THE following is the result of a detailed inspection, taken by order of his Excellency the Governor, by the Rev. Mr. MARIDEN and other Officers, after the Flood in March, to ascertain the loss and damage occasioned by that unfortunate event to the Hawkesbury Settlers.

The inundation completely covered the surface of 36,000 acres of land, of which 14,000 acres were located to individuals, the water lying on many parts from 12 to 18 feet. 4,500 acres were in wheat and barley last year, being reaped in January, 14 acres were under maize in different states, but mostly very forward; which, as well as the produce of 304 acres of garden ground, was almost entirely lost.

The wheat stacks swept away and mostly lost (after accounting for the loss of one third of what the full crop would have been, but for the destruction previously occasioned by the Fly Moth, or Hessian Fly,) were estimated to yield the probable quantity of 23,600 bushels of wheat; which at 8s. per bushel, the then price, is £9,442 8 0.

Maize remaining in the Settlers' houses, &c. from former crops and totally destroyed in its growing state 59,450 bushels, at the then price of 4s. per bushel,	11,890	0	0
Barley swept away and lost, 4,145 bushels, at the then price of 5s. per bushel,	1,036	5	0
LIVE STOCK LOST.			
Swine 1563, at 1l. 10s. each, 5,344l. 10s. Horses 16, at 100l. each, 1600l. Sheep 47, at 2l. each, 94l. Oxen 4, at 30l. each, 120l. Goats 296, at 1l. 296.	7,454	10	0
Buildings totally and partly destroyed, are undervalued at	5,425	0	0
Making a total loss of private property belonging to the settlers in that quarter of the colony, of	£35,248	3	0

The number of persons who lost their lives were two Settlers, three labourers, and two women.

By the inspection it appears, that the number of persons resident at Hawksbury who have suffered by the inundation are as follows:

Settlers and other Cultivators, being Proprietors,	340
Labourers, Free, and Convicts,	454
Women,	231
Children,	461

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

On the 6th ult. the Emperor of Austria, to his relative the Princess Maria Beatrix, to whom he had been for some time betrothed.

At the Greek chapel, Mary-le-bonne, according to the rites of the Greek Church, the Right Hon. Earl of Pembroke, to the Countess Woronzow; after which they were re-married, by special license, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Salisbury, at the Dowager Countess of Pembroke's house in Cavendish-square.

At Lord Beauchamp's seat, in Worcestershire, the Hon. George Wm. Coventry, eldest son of Lord Deerhurst, and grandson of the Earl of Coventry, to the Hon. Emma Susanna Lygon.

W. Sturges Bourne, Esq. one of the Lords of the Treasury, to Anne, third daughter of Oldfield Bowles, Esq. of North Aston, Oxfordshire.

P. Smith, Esq. of the West Suffolk militia, to Miss Buckworth, daughter of Sir E. Buckworth, Bart.

At Worcester, Chas. Cockerell, Esq, to the Hon. H. Rushout, sister to Lord Northwick.

DEATHS.

Lately, at his seat at Jordanstone, Pembrokeshire, Gwynne Vaughan, Esq.

At Warminster, Charles Webb, Esq.

In London, after a few days illness, in his 60th year, that eccentric but worthy character, the Rev. Joshua Larwood, rector of Swanton Morley, Norfolk, and

many years chaplain on board the Britannia, and author of "Erratics," and several useful publications.

At Clea, near Grimſby, aged 75, Mrs. Eliz. Bridlington, of that place, a maiden lady: ſhe had long lived in a penurious manner; but after her deceaſe upwards of 3,400l. in gold was found in her houſe, wrapped up in ſmall linen bags, containing about 100l. in each, together with ſome ſilver and copper coin, altogether weighing five ſtone two pounds: ſhe was alſo poſſeſſed of landed property to the amount of 4000 or 5000l.

At his ſeat at Boynton, in the Eaſt Riding of York, aged 79, Sir G. Strickland, Bart.

At Leir in Leiceſterſhire, the Rev. G. Maſon, aged 76, upwards of forty years rector of that place.

The Rev. H. Turner, vicar of Burwell, and of Landwade, in Cambridgeſhire.

At Newmarket, county of Clare, Ireland, in the 96th year of his age, Michael Farrell, the well-known monarch of the mendicants of Munſter, over whom he reigned for 70 years with mildneſs, juſtice, and moderation. He oftener diſpenſed bounty to, than exacted tribute from, his ſubjects; and in the courſe of his long reign, was never acceſſary to the death of one human being.—Hackball, the renowned king of the beggars in Dublin, ſported a vehicle which removed his auguſt body from place to place, by one of the tribe of Balaam's counſellors, ycleped a jack-aſs; but King Farrell diſdained any aſſiſtance of this kind, and made uſe of what nature furniſhed him with to bear him about, namely a ſtout pair of legs. He however, had for his ſupport, a long quarter-ſtaff, which he occaſionally uſed for his protection, having no body-guards; this ſtaff was adorned, towards the head, with braſs nails, &c. which gave it very much the appearance of a ſceptre. —He did not wear an Imperial crown, like that of Bonaparte, nor any ſuch frippery gewgaws as that king-maker has decorated the noddles of his ſervile tribe with, but a hat reſembling that of a cardinal in ſhape—in ſize, indeed, it was large enough for the aforeſaid ruler of France, with the four kings of his kindred to take ſhelter from a ſhower of rain, and his great coat would have covered a tent for them: it is therefore evident, that our royal hero was of a large ſtature, which was certainly the caſe; he was alſo well made, had a majeſtic deportment, with a very intelligent and benign countenance.

At Amisfield, in Scotland, the Right Hon. Francis Lord Elcho, ſon of the Earl of Wemys.

At Langham, Rutland, R. Stacey, maſon. He had abandoned his family, and enliſted in a militia regiment. A compunctious feeling for the helpleſs and unprotected ſtate of thoſe ſtill dear to him, carried him back to Langham, he reached his own door, but had not courage to enter.—Overpowered by ſorrow and remorſe, the unhapy man, in a moment of delirium, threw himſelf headlong into his own well, and was taken out lifeleſs.

Francis, ſecond ſon of Mr. Mathem, by the ſiſter of the deceaſed Lord Nelſon, a very promiſing youth of twelve years of age, after two days illneſs, of an inflammation in his bowels.

At Yerminſter, aged 70, Mr. H. Sheppard.

At Cork, at an advanced period of life, Reuben Harvey, Eſq. of the ſociety of Quakers.

At his houſe, at Old Brompton, C. Durnford, Eſq. chief clerk of the Treaſury-office, in the Tower. He had been in the ſervice of the ordnance 45 years.

In St. Dunſtan's, Canterbury, aged 85, T. Coffee, he is ſuppoſed to be one of the laſt, if not the only ſurvivor of the crew of the Centurion.

JAN. 17. Henry Peckitt, Eſq. of Compton-ſtreet, aged 73.

At Greenwich, Ralph Davison, Esq. nephew of the late Lieutenant Governor Brown, of the island of Guernsey. His death was occasioned by an accident which he met with some years ago in humanely assisting to save the crew of his Majesty's cutter the Pigmy, cast upon the shore of that island during a very dark and stormy night.—This gentleman then unfortunately received a violent blow from part of the rigging of that vessel being dashed against him by the wind, which broke his thigh, from the effects of which he never afterwasds completely recovered. It may, therefore, be truly said, that this worthy young man has fallen a sacrifice to his laudable exertions in the cause of humanity. Subsequently to his temporary recovery, he was appointed, by the late administration, to the situation of superintendant of the victualling department of Greenwich Hospital; a place which he occupied till his death.

In Portland-place, the Hon. Margaret Stuart Wortley Mackenzie.

At an advanced age, after a short illness, Monniere Roch, Esq. many years a respectable banker and merchant at Barnstaple.

John Tweddle, Esq. of Unthank Hall, senior magistrate of the county of Northumberland.

At Stirling, Dr. Abraham Gordon.

In Millman-street, Hector Daniel Macleith, Esq. of Queen's College, Oxford.

At his lodgings in Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, London, Benjamin Charles Collins, Esq. printer and banker, of Salisbury, and an Alderman of that corporation.

In Clarges-street, Archibald Keir, Esq.

At his house in Arlington-street, Henry Gage, Viscount Gage, of Castle Island, Baron of Castle-bar, in Ireland, and Baron Gage, of High Meadow, in England, and a major-general in the army. His lordship was in his 47th year. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only son, Henry Hall, now in his 17th year. The Viscountess, who survives him, was daughter of the late Colonel Skinner, and grand daughter to the late Sir Peter Warren, K. B.

In the city of Bath, at the advanced age of 93, Abraham Lindo, Esq. father of Alexander Lindo, Esq. of Finsbury-square, London, late of the island of Jamaica; a man of extraordinary genius, and of the most retentive memory; he was so well acquainted with the writings of various authors, as Milton, Pope, &c. that he could rapeat their works, *verbatim*; and was in full possession of his faculties to the moment of his dissolution.

At his seat in the county of Sligo, Sir Malby Crofton, Bart.

In Dublin, Dudley Loftus, Esq.

Mr. William Dunn, of Redhill, Sheffield, an eminent engineer.

At his house in Lower-Grosvenor-street, James Peachey, Baron Selsey, of Selsey, Sussex. He was appointed groom of the bedchamber to his Majesty when Prince of Wales, and succeeded the Earl of Cardigan, as master of the robes in 1792. His lordship was in the 85th year of his age. He is succeeded by his only son, the Honorable John Peachey, in his titles and estates.

At her house, in Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Charlotte Maria Countess of Euston wife of the Earl of Euston, eldest son of the Duke of Grafton. Her ladyship was the second daughter of the second Earl of Waldegrave, by the late Douchess of Gloucester. The Countess of Euston had six sons and four daughters, several of whom survive her. She was in her 46th year.

At his house, in Ayrshire, the Earl of Craufurd and Lindsey.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Patrick Maxton, banker.

In Dublin, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Farren, a maiden lady, and paternal aunt to the Countess of Derby.

At Brighton, William Hoare, Esq. of Powis-place, Bloomsbury, and brother to Mr. Prince Hoare, the dramatist.

At Bath, in the 49th year of his age, John Irvine, Esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the first West India regiment.

Mr. J. P. Marchand, of Size-lane.

In Dublin, John Vernon, Esq. of Contarf Castle.

In the 60th year of his age, at Baldon House, Oxfordshire, Sir O. Willoughby, Bart. and active magistrate for the counties of Oxford and Buckingham; one of the verderers of Whichwood forest, and upwards of twenty years chairman of the quarter sessions for the county of Oxford.

Aged 85, Mr. Samuel Chancellor, keeper of the City Green Yard for near 40 years.

At Shoreham, Henry Medley Kilvington, Esq. barrack-master.

At Bath, aged 53, Walter Hill, late of Ross, Herefordshire.

Robert Scott, Esq. of Danesfield, in the county of Buckingham.

In Dublin, aged 54, Henry Hutton, Esq. late an alderman of that city.

The Right Honorable the Marquis of Thomond. His lordship left his house, in Great George-street, Westminster, in the forenoon, on horseback, intending to take a ride in Hyde Park. In passing through Grosvener-square, his horse reared up, and fell backwards on his lordship, who bled profusely, and lay on the ground totally helpless. The marquis was carried into the house of Lord Sydney, where medical assistance was procured, and every attention paid to him: but in vain, for he expired almost immediately. The verdict of the coroner's jury, on the body of the Marquis of Thomond was—*Died accidentally by a fall from his horse*—Murrough O'Brien, Marquis of Thomond (better known by his former and long-held title of Earl of Inchiquin) was nephew and heir of the late earl, who was high in favor of Frederick Prince of Wales. So long since as 1753, he married Mary the eldest daughter of the late earl, who, on the demise of her mother, became Countess of Orkney. By this lady he had no children. At that time, and until the death of his uncle, he was Colonel O'Brien, having had a company in the foot guards, with the brevet rank of colonel in the army; which with the command of one of the Irish Fencible regiments, while those corps existed, was his highest degree of military promotion. About the year 1794, he was married (his first lady being dead several years) to Miss Palmer, the accomplished niece of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the bulk of whose fortune she inherited. The ceremony was performed at Beaconsfield. Mr. Burke acting as father to the bride. Lord Inchiquin, on the occasion of the union in 1801, was created Marquis of Thomond in Ireland, and shortly after made a peer of the united kingdom, by the title of Baron Thomond. His lordship was in his 85th year. By his lordship's demise, an azure ribbon, of the order of St. Patrick falls to the disposal of Ministers. Having died without issue, the Honorable Edward O'Brien, his lordship's brother, succeeds to the Irish earldom; the marquisate and the English barony are extinct.

Aged 60, John Pullen, Esq. of Winchmore Hill.

In the Grove, Hackney, in his 86th year, James Lee, Esq. one of the directors of the London Assurance.

At Tunbridge Wells, John Wiggin, Esq. of Craven Hill, Middlesex, and eminent as an iron-merchant, in Thames-street.

At Bath, the Right Honorable George Evelyn Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth,

in the 50th year of his age. His lordſhip was captain of the band of gentlemen penſioners, recorder of Penzance and Truro, and colonel of the Cornwall fencible light dragoons. He is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his ſon, the Honorable Edward Boſcawen, now Lord Viſcount Falmouth.

At Brighton, Mrs. A. M. Bennett. This lady, whoſe remembrance will long be cheriſhed with grateful fondneſs, by thoſe whoſe happineſs it was to experience her friendſhip, and who has left a numerous family to regret her irreparable loſs, was juſtly celebrated as a writer among that claſs of readers whoſe zeſt is for novels, and in which line ſhe may be ranked with a Fielding and a Richardſon. Poſſeſſed of a well-informed and highly-cultivated mind, ſhe delineated character with peculiar ſucceſs, and had all other requſites of an excellent noveliſt—deſcription, ſentiment, humour, and pathos; conſiderable knowledge of life, and the happy art of diſplaying that knowledge to advantage. Her firſt work was *Anna, or the Welch Heireſs*, in four volumes; to an impreſſion of which was diſpoſed of on the day of publication. She afterwards wrote *Juvenile Indiſcretions*, in five volumes; *Agnes de Courci*, in four volumes; *Ellen Counteſs of Caſtle Howell*, in four volumes; *the Beggar Girl, and her Benefactors*, in five volumes. The laſt effuſion of her pen that was preſented to the public was *Viciſſitudes Abroad, or the Ghoſt of my Father*, in ſix volumes; of which two thouſand copies were ſold on the day it made its appearance; and we underſtand the public will ſoon receive a continuation of this novel, under the title of *Viciſſitudes at Home*. The eſtimation in which her works are held by the public, may be juſtly inferred from the circumſtance of their having gone rapidly through ſeveral editions, both here and on the continent, where they have been tranſlated into French and German. It may be truly ſaid, that her writings appeal moſt ſucceſsfully to the heart, and that her pen was ever guided by nature, delineating men and manners as they appear in real life—virtue was held up to eſtimation, and vice and folly ſhewn in their native deformities.

At Gordon's hotel, after a few days' illneſs, of a violent attack upon his lungs, Colonel William Fullarton, of Fullarton.

At Hampſtead, Mr. John Howis, late of Milbank-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

At Enfield, Mr. James Pateſhall, of Fenchurch-ſtreet.

At Golworth, Bedfordſhire, Mat. Lee, Eſq.

At his houſe in Harley-ſtreet, in the 82d year of his age, Thomas Edwards Freeman, Eſq. of Batsford, in the county of Glouceſter.

Aged 45, Mr. William Butterſield, of the Old Jewry.

Mr. Joſeph Wells, one of the bridgemaſters of the city of London, aged 73.

In the 66th year of his age, the Rev. Joſeph Chapman, D. D. many years preſident of Trinity College, Oxford.

In Taviſtock-ſtreet, Ruſſel-ſquare, James Engliſh Keighley, Eſq.

At Chriſt's College Lodge, Cambridge, the Rev. Dr. Barker, maſter of that ſociety, in his 83d year.—Mrs. Barker, who was nearly of the ſame age as her huſband, was ſo affected at his death, as to ſurvive him only one day.

General Lord Viſcount Lake, at his reſidence in Lower Brook-ſtreet. His lordſhip was taken ill on Thurſday, during the trial of general Whitelocke; and gradually grew worſe till Sunday morning, when alarming ſymptoms of diſſolution appeared; ſhortly after which, the Prince of Wales, and ſome other perſons of diſtinction intimately acquainted with his lordſhip, were ſent for, of whom he took an affecting farewell, and about ſeven in the evening his brave ſpirit took it departure "for another and a better world."—His lordſhip's campaigns in India eſtabliſhed his fame as a ſkilful and gallant officer; and for his meritorious conduct there, he was promoted to the peerage. His lordſhip was many years a widower,

he had three sons and five daughteres; two of the latter are married, viz. Mrs. Borough and Mrs. Brooke. His lorpship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Francis Gerard, a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

At Secundrabad, on the 6th instant, the Lady of Captain Charles Farran, of a Daughter.

At Hyderabad, on the 16th June the Lady of Lieut. Morrill, of a Daughter.

On the 12th instant, the Lady of Lt. Col. Orr, of a Daughter.

At Jaffnapatam on the 20th June the Lady of A. White Esq. Assistant Surgeon of H. M. 66th Regiment, of a Son.

At Sankerrydroog, the lady of lieut. Hampton, of a daughter.

On the 23d July by the Rev. Marmaduke Thompson, Mr. Samuel Dove to Miss Coleman,

On Sunday last, the Lady of Robert Orme, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 23d instant, the Lady of Captain A. Frith, of a Daughter,

DEATHS.

On the 1st of July, on his route from Seringapatam to Madras, Lieutenant R. Henderson, of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, Native Infamtry.

At Pondicherry, on the 26th June, Lieutenant Charles Duncan, of the 7th Regiment Native Cavalry.

At Salem, on the 11th instant the infant son of captain Henry Mason, of the 5th regiment N. C.

At H. M. Naval Hospital on the 13th instant, lieut. Lawrence, of the Royal Navy,—He was interred with Military honours, and was attended to the grave by all the Naval Officers of the Squadron who were on shore.

At Pondicherry on the 11th instant, the infant son of C. B. Dent Esq. aged one year and five days.

At Quillon, on the 1st of July, Augustus W. Handley, Esq. late commercial resident at Anjengo.

At Jaffnapatam, on the 14th of June, lieutenant and Fort Adjutant C. C. Toriano, aged 28 years.

On Wedneseay morning, the 3d instant, aged 68 years, Thomas Twigg, Invalid Serjeant of Artillery, after serving the Honorable Company 36 years. This man has had his head nearly severed from his body in colonel Bailie's action with Hyder Ally.

At Chittledroog, on the 5th inst. lieut. G. Allen, 1st, bat. 15th regt. N. I.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 8th June Mr. George Bateman, to Miss Elizabeth Daniel.

On the 6th June Mr. James Bodham, to Mrs. Eleanor Mathews.

On the 4th June Mr. James Keymer, to Miss Mary Myers.

On the 24th instant, Mr. William Cook, to Miss Sophia Prince.

At Chandernagore, on the 26th instant, Louis Henri Benjamin Chardon, Esq. to Mrs. Adelaide Charlotte Scornec.

On the 1st July at the New Church, by the Reverend Paul Limrick, William Hollings, Esq. to Miss Sophia Gall Daughter of the late Major Gall.

On the 2d July Mr. John Lowton, to Mrs. Sarah Doughty, relict of the late Mr. William Doughty.

At Benaras, on the 28th June lieutenent H. P. Davis of the 11th Native Infantry, to Miss Mary Ann Wilford.

BIRTHS.

At Bhaugulpore, on the 5th Instant, the Lady of Richard Turner, Esq. of a Son.

On Wednesday last, the Lady of George Ravenscroft, Esq. of a Son.

On Tuesday last. Mrs. Mountain, of a Daughter.

Lately, Mrs. Andrew Black, of a Son.

On the 14th instant, Mrs. Rogers, of a Son.

On the 20th June at Chunar, the lady of H. Young, Esq. of a son.

Lately Mrs. George Gibson, of a son.

On the 21st June Mrs. E. M. Sandford, of a son.

At the house of Frederick Reeves, Esq. at Mangalore, on the 21st ultimo, the lady of Alexander Wilson, Esq. of the H. C. civil service, of a son.

On the 18th June Mrs. W. C. Finch, of a son.

At Bidderpoor, on the 1st July Mrs. Burney, the widow of the late Mr. Richard Thomas Burney, of a daughter.

On the 26th June, Mrs. Edward Riley, of a son.

On the 18th June, the lady Hugh Atkins Reid, Esq. of a son.

On the 29th June, at Dacca, the lady of lieut. K. W. Wilkinson, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 13th instant, Mr. Frederick Jacobi.

On the 4th instant, at Dacca, Samuel Macan, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of the City court of Benares.

On Saturday last, Mr. William Brown, Builder.—The Deceased has left property to the extent of between 50 and 60,000 rupees; of which sum he has bequeathed 14,000 rupees for the building and establishment of an Asylum in the vicinity of Perth, for the benefit of the widows and children of decayed Mechanics of that town. The remainder of his fortune he directs to be funded for the purpose of granting annuities of from £ 40 to £ 250 sterling each to a long list of poor relations, for most of whom he has provided, except an elder brother, to whom he leaves the sum of £ 5. 4. 2.

At Dinapore, on the 20th June at the house of captain Spottiswoode, aged 68, William Berrie, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Establishment; a gentleman endowed with a sound judgment, inflexible integrity, a warm heart and affectionate feelings, qualities which were eminently displayed, in the various relations of a fond father, a sincere friend, and valuable neighbour.

Lately, on the West Coast of Sumatra, Balfour Russell, Esq. of the civil establishment of Bencoolen, and Resident at Mocha.

In the Island of Jersey, in Dec last, captain W. Boyes of His Majesty's 76th or Hindostan regiment, who served in India nearly 20 years with that corps; and distinguished himself on many occasions, particularly in the celebrated Battles of Delhi and Deeg. He has left a widow and seven children. He lived respected and died lamented.

On the 22d instant, Mr. Lack, Chief Officer of the Experiment.

On the 23d instant, Mr. Richard Morice, Master's Mate of H. M. Sloop of War Dasher.

Lately, in Tirhoot, William Bond Esq. Indigo Manufacturer in that district.

At Cawnpore, on the 10th instant, William Dennis, late Quarter Master in His Majesty's 24th regiment Light Dragoons, in the 36th year of his age.

BOMBAY MARRIAGES.

At Bushire, by Nicholas Hankey Smith Esq. Resident, captain Horton of H. M. 84th Regt. to Miss Territt.

On the 26th June, Lieut. Mack of the Hon'ble Company's Marine to Miss Nesbit.

DEATHS.

At Goa, on the 24th ultimo lieutenant John Ambroize of the 1st battalion 7th regiment N. I.

PENANG BIRTHS.

On Saturday morning, Mrs. Rodyk, of a son.

Lately, at Malacca, the lady of lieut. C. W. Yates, of a daughter.

On the 2d Instant, the lady of Q. D. Thompson, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATH.

On Monday evening, Mr. Andrew Cartwrigth, master of the commercial Hotel.

LATE CAPE MARRIAGES.

March 14th, Major Ronald Campbell, of the 72d regiment, to Miss Charlotte Johanna Cloote.

H. Sandenberg, Esq. to Miss Reenen.

Mr. P. L. Newton, to Miss Stiglig.

Captain Samuel Mitchell, of the 95th or Rifle regiment, to Miss Penman.

DEATHS.

Captain James Murray, of his Majesty's 84th regiment of foot, aged 24 years. captain Louis Gordon Niell, of the 83d regiment, aged 38 years.

Captain Lawrence Oliphant, of His Majesty's 72d regiment, aged 34 years.